A

COMPENDIOUS ACCOUNT OF Latin Grammar.

By way of

Queſtion and Anſwer.

COMPOS'D

For the Eaſe and Edification

OF

Maſter and Scholars.

By *Sa. Shaw*, Maſter of the Grammar-School in *Aſhby de la Zouch*, Com. *Leiceſtr.*

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To the worthily Honoured, *Archa[illegible] Palmer*, *William Byrd*, and *Thomas Charnells*, Esquires; Justices of the Peace for the County of *Leicester*.

Worthy Gentlemen,

During Five and Thirty Years, which I have mostly spent in the Education of Youth, I have found no Method of Instruction more advantagious to Puerile Capacities, than the Catechistical, by way of Question and Answer; which I therefore make use of, as preferrible to that more dull and tiresome way of daily repeating Rules, by Parts; *which does only exercise the Memory; whereas this edifies the Understanding. Out of the Grammar therefore, which I Printed* An. 1687, *I have extracted a* Compendium, *containing all the Necessaries of a Latine Grammar; which with small Pains of the Scholar, and great Ease of the Master, may in a short time be once learnt, and often repeated.*

For the Use of your Children therefore, with whom God has bless'd you, and as a Publick Profession of the Honor and Esteem, which I bear to your Persons, I humbly offer it, desiring to be accepted, as,

Feb. 20.—9⅔. *SIRS,*

Your Servant to my Power

Sa. Shaw.

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CAP

CAP. 1.

Of Grammar, and the Parts of it.

Q. WHAT is Grammar?

A. Grammar is the Art of Speaking well.

Q. How many parts of Grammar are there?

A. Two; Etymology, and Syntax.

Q. What is Etymology?

A. Etymology is that part of Grammar which treateth of the ſeveral parts of Speech, and their way of deriving, declining, forming and comparing.

Q. What is Syntax?

A. Syntax is that part of Grammar which treateth of joyning words together aright to make up a Sentence.

CAP. 2.

Of Nouns, Subſtantives and Adjectives.

Q. HOw many parts of Speech are there in Latine?

A. Eight; Noun, Pronoun, *&c.*

Q. How many of theſe are declin'd or vary'd?

A. Four; Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle.

Q. What is a Noun?

A. A Noun is a word that ſignifieth a perſon or a thing, or the quality or mode thereof, primarily, without difference of time.

Q. How many kinds of Nouns are there?

A. Two; Nouns Subſtantives, and Nouns Adjectives.

Q. What

Q. What is a Noun Subſtantive?

A. A Noun Subſtantive is a word that ſtandeth by it ſelf, or is good ſenſe of it ſelf, and requireth no other word to be joined to it, to expreſs its Signification, as vertue, valour, goodneſs. And it is uſually known in the Engliſh Tongue, by the Particles, *a*, *an*, *the* ſet before it; as, *a man*, *an army*, *the graſs*.

Q. What is a Noun Adjective?

A. A Noun Adjective is a word that cannot ſtand by it ſelf, to be full ſenſe, but needeth ſome Subſtantive to be added to it; as *good*, *great*, *white*. Any Adjective will be good ſenſe in Engliſh, by putting the word *man*, or *thing* after it: becauſe the Adjective denotes the quality, kind, or manner, of the perſon, or thing.

Q. How many kinds of Noun Subſtantives are there?

A. Two; Nouns Subſtantives common, or proper.

Q. Which are Nouns Subſtantives common?

A. Such as are common to all things of the ſame kind: as *homo a man*, and *liber a book*, are words agreeing to all men and all books.

Q. Which are Nouns Subſtantives proper?

A. A Noun Subſtantive proper, is not ſo called, as if it were peculiar to any one perſon or thing (for *Joſeph* and *Mary* are names given to many Men and Women) but becauſe it is not common to all of the ſame kind.

CAP. 3.

Of Number.

Q. HOw many things belong to a Noun?

A. Five; *Number*, *Gender*, *Caſe*, *Declenſion*,

clenſion, and *Compariſon*: but this laſt belongs properly only to Adjectives.

Q. How many *Numbers* belong to a Noun?

A. Two; Singular, and Plural.

Q. When is a Noun us'd in the Singular *Number*?

A. When it names but one, as *a man*, *a foot*, *a wife*, *a cow*, *a book*.

Q. When is a Noun us'd in the Plural *Number*?

A. When it names more than one, as *men*, *feet*, *wives*, *kine*, *books*. The moſt uſual Plurals in Engliſh in Nouns is made from the ſingular by putting to *s*, as *a book*, *books*.

Q. Are theſe Rules exact, and without exception?

A. No; for ſometimes a Noun that is of the ſingular number in Latine, yet denotes many, as *populus* people. Sometimes a Noun that is of the plural number in Latine ſignifies but one thing, as *Athenæ* Athens, *Nuptiæ* a Marriage. Some Subſtantives alſo in Latin, want the plural number, ſome want the ſingular, and ſome few are of both numbers in one termination.

CAP. 4.

The General Rules for the Genders of Nouns.

Q. HOw many *Genders* of Nouns are there?

A. Three; the *Maſculine*, *Feminine*, and *Neuter*. But ſome Nouns are us'd both in the *maſculine* and *feminine* gender, according as the Sex that we ſpeak of, requires; as *parens* a father or mother, *conjux* a husband or wife: Some are us'd either in the *maſculine* or *feminine* gender, as we pleaſe, as having no reſpect to Sex; as *dies* a day.

Q. Which are the general Rules for the gender of Nouns Subſtantives proper?

A. They

A. They are Two, First, All the proper names of *Gods*, of *Angels*, of *Men*, and all other Male-creatures are Maſculines; and ſo are the names of *Months* and *Winds*, as alſo of *Mountains* and *Rivers*, except a few of theſe two laſt ſorts, whoſe gender muſt be known by their termination, as Nouns Subſtantives common or appellative are: Secondly, All the proper names of *Goddeſſes*, of *Women*, and other Female-creatures, are Feminines; and ſo are the names of *Cities*, *Villages*, *Countries*, *Iſlands*, *Ships*, and *Trees*, a few only excepted.

Q. Which are the general Rules for the gender of Nouns Subſtantives common?

A. They are Eight. First, Nouns Appellatives of men, and other creatures, common to the male only, are maſculines, as *pater* a father, *filius* a ſon, *rex* a king, *equus* a horſe.

Second. Appellatives of women, and other creatures, common to the female only, are feminines, as *mater* a mother, *filia* a daughter, *regina* a queen, *equa* a mare.

Third. The names of offices and things belonging both to the male and female kind, are of the maſculine gender, when we intend the male, and of the feminine, when we intend the female, as *parens* a father or mother.

Fourth. The names of *Birds*, *wild beaſts*, and *fiſhes*, are call'd *Epicenes*, which comprehend both Sexes, under one termination, and one gender. In theſe the termination points out the gender, and the Adjective joyn'd to them diſtinguiſhes the Sex, as *Elephantus gravida*, a big-belly'd Elephant, *anſer fœta*, a gooſe with egg.

Fifth. All Nouns ending in *um* are of the neuter gender, except the proper names of men and women.

Sixth.

Sixth. All Nouns Subſtantives that are not vary'd to caſes are of the neuter gender.

Seventh. All words put for themſelves, that is, to ſignifie the word and not the thing, are of the neuter gender.

Eight. All Verbs and Adverbs put for Nouns, are plac'd in the neuter gender, as *ſcire tuum*, thy knowledge.

CAP. 5.

The Special Rules for the Genders of Nouns.

Q. WHich are the ſpecial Rules for the gender of Nouns Subſtantives common?

A. They are many; for we know what gender they are of by their terminations. And ſo, Thoſe that end in *a* or *e* of the firſt declenſion, are feminines; of the third are neuters. Thoſe that end in *i* are neuters, and undeclin'd. Thoſe that end in *o*, are maſculines; except *caro* fleſh, and *grando* hail, and words of more than two ſyllables ending in *do* or in *go*, and making *dinis* and *ginis* in the genitive caſe; and verbals ending in *io*, which are all feminines, except *pugio* a *dagger*, maſculine. Thoſe that end in *m*, *c*, *l*, *t*, are neuters; except *ſol* the *ſun*, which is maſculine, and *ſal ſalt*, which is both maſculine and neuter. Thoſe that end in *n*, are maſculines; except *icon* an *image*, and *ſindon fine linnen*, which are feminines; and *gluten* glue, *unguen* an *ointment*, *inguen* the *groin*, and Nouns ending in *men*; which are neuters. Thoſe that end in *r* and *ur*, are neuters; except *furfur bran*, which is maſculine. Thoſe that end in *er* are maſculines; except *linter* a *ſmall boat*, which is feminine; *ſpinter* a *ſpan*, *ver* the *ſpring*, *cadaver* a *carcaſe*, *uber* a *dugg*

or

or *teat*, *iter* a *journey*; and the names of fruits and plants, which are neuters. Thoſe that end in *or*, are maſculines; except *arbor* a *tree*, which is feminine; and *cor* the *heart*, *æquor* the *ſea*, *marmor marble*, *ador wheat*, which are neuters. Thoſe that end in *as*, of the firſt declenſion, are maſculines; but of the third declenſion are feminines, except *vas* a *veſſel*, which is neuter, and thoſe that make *antis* in the genitive caſe, are maſculines. Thoſe that end in *es*, are feminines; except *dies* a *day*, which is doubtful; *æs braſs*, which is neuter: and *ceſpes*, *fomes*, *gurges*, *limes*, *palmes*, *paries*, *pes*, *poples*, *trames*, *termes*, *ſtipes*, and all Greek nouns ending in *es* long, whether they be of the firſt or third declenſion in Latine, are maſculines. Thoſe that end in *is*, are feminines; except—*orbis* & *axis*

Callis, *caulis*, *follis*, *collis*, *menſis* & *enſis*
Caſſis, *faſcis*, *torris*, *ſentis*, *piſcis* & *unguis*
Sic *Fuſtis*, *ſanguis*, *pollis*, *vepris*, *cucumiſq*;
Junge *Lapis*, *pulvis*; ſic *vectis*, *poſtis*, *aqualis*;

and all nouns ending in *nis*, which are maſculines; and *finis*, *clunis*, *torquis*, *ſcrobis*, which are doubtful. Thoſe that end in *os* are maſculines; except *cos* and *dos*, which are feminines, and *os* and *epos* which are neuters. Thoſe that end in *us*, of the ſecond and fourth declenſion, are maſculines; except ſome Greekiſh nouns and theſe Latine nouns,

Porticus, *alvus*, *humus colus* & *domus*, *idus acuſq*;
Carbaſus & *tribus* & *vannus*, *ficuſq*; *manuſq*;

which are feminines; and *groſſus*, *ſpecus*, *penus*, *phaſelus*, which are doubtful; and *virus*, *pelagus*, which are neuters; and *Vulgus*, which is both maſculine and neuter: All that end in *us* of the third declenſion are neuters; except *tellus* the earth, and thoſe that make the genitive in *utis*, *udis*, and *untis*, which are feminines; and thoſe that end in *pus*, and make *podis*

he genitive, which are maſculines.——*Laus*, *fraus*, nd all nouns ending in *s* with a Conſonant coming efore *s*, are feminines; except *Mons* & *fons*, *pons*, *dens*, *rudens*, *hydropſq*; *chalybſq*; which are maſculines; and *ſtirps*, *ſcrobs*, *adeps*, which are doubtful. Thoſe that end in *x* are feminines; except——

——*fornix*, *ſpadix*, *grexq*; *calixq*;

Atq; *calyx*, *varix*, *urpix*; and all diſſyllables in *ax* nd *ex*, which are maſculines, except *fornax*, *carex*, *orfex*, which are feminines: *tradux* and *ſilex* are oubtful: *Calx*, *cortex*, *pumex*, *imbrex*, *obex*, are ather maſculines; *onyx* and *ſandyx* rather feminines.

Epicenes generally follow the gender of the termiation: But *Coccyx*, *Phœnix*, *Nyctícorax*, *bombyx*, *lis*, *gryps*, *turtur*, *vultur*, *orix*, *mus*, *lepus*, *vermis*, *ugil*, *merops*, *delphis*, *nefrens*, and *ſalar*, are maſcunes: *Halcyon*, *halex*, *lagopus*, *Aedon*, are feminines: *max* and *cenchris* are doubtful: *Grus*, *perdix*, *ſerpens*, *nx*, *talpa* and *dama*, are more uſually maſculines: *Anguis* and *Palumbes*, more uſually feminines.

CAP. 6.

Of the Caſes of Nouns.

Q. WHat is *Caſe*?

A. Caſe is the termination or ending of a oun, Pronoun, or Participle, in Latine.

Q. How many *Caſes* have theſe in each number?

A. Six. The *Nom. Vocat. Gen.* &c.

Q. What is the property of the Nominative caſe?

A. The property of the Nom. caſe is, to come fore the verb; as *magiſter dat*, the maſter giveth.

Q. What is the property of the vocative caſe?

A. The voc. caſe is us'd in calling or ſpeaking to:

and

and hath often the ſign *o* joyn'd to it; as *magiſter* maſter, *o amici* ô friends.

Q. What is the property of the gen. caſe?

A. The gen. caſe hath the ſign of *before* it; as *notitia Grammaticæ*, the knowledge of Grammar.

Q. What is the property of the Dative caſe?

A. The dative caſe hath uſually this ſign *to*, and ſometimes *for*, before it; as *dat notitiam pueris*, he giveth knowledge to boys.

Q. What is the property of the Accuſative caſe?

A. The property of the Accuſat. caſe is, to follow any verb of an active ſignification. Yet ſome of theſe do rather chooſe to take after them, a dative or an ablative.

Q. What is the property of the Ablative caſe?

A. The ablative caſe is known by, and uſually govern'd of ſome prepoſition that ſerves to an ablat. caſe; ſuch as, *in*, *with*, *on*, *from*, *by*, *out of*, *for*, *concerning*, *before* or *in preſence*, and *than* after an adjective or adverb of the comparative degree, moſt of theſe prepoſitions are moſt commonly underſtood.

Q. Give an example of all the caſes in one Sentence.

A. O maſter, boys get to themſelves rules of grammar with pleaſure.

Q. Have all nouns all theſe caſes?

A. No. Some nouns are not vary'd at all; and therefore called Aptotes: ſome have but one caſe; others two; others three; others four; others five. Some want ſome caſe in the ſingular number; and others in the plural.

CAP. 7.

Of the Nominative Caſe.

Q. HOw is a nominat. caſe known?

A. It comes next before the verb uſually; anſwereth to the queſtion *who* or *what* made upon the verb; and for the moſt part hath the ſign *a*, *an*, or *the*, before it.

Q. Do's the nom. always come immediatly before the verb?

A. No: ſometimes one word or more come between them: But ſtill it anſwers to the queſtion *who*, or *what*.

Q. Do's the Subſtantive that is the nom. caſe to the verb, always ſtand before the verb?

A. No; it ſtands after it, when the particles *it* or *there* come before the verb; as *Eſt liber meus*, It is my book: *Venit ad me quidam*, there came one to me. But ſtill it anſwers to the queſtion *who*, or *what*.

Q. Muſt the Subſtantive that anſwers to the queſtion *who* or *what*, always neceſſarily be the nom. caſe.

A. No: for when the conjunction *that* comes before the ſubſtantive, it is more elegantly put into the Accuſ. caſe, and the verb into the Infinitive mood; as *ſcimus præceptorem docere*, we know that the maſter doth teach.

Q. What affinity is there between the nom. caſe and the vocative?

A. So great affinity, that the Latines ſometimes uſe the one for the other, in imitation of the Atticks amongſt the Greeks.

CAP. 8.

Of the Accuſative Caſe.

Q. MUſt the ſubſtantive that comes next after verb of an active ſignification, needs always the accuſ. caſe.

A. No; there are many verbs of an active and tranſitive ſignification, that take after them a genitive caſe, ſuch as *ſatago*, *miſereor*, *reminiſcor*, *oblivisco*, *recordor*, *memini*, *intereſt*, *refert*. But this genitive caſe is always govern'd of ſome other ſubſtantive underſtood: And ſo is the genitive caſe, that is found after verbs of *buying* and *ſelling*, *eſteeming*, *accuſing*, *condemning*, *admoniſhing*, *abſolving*. There is alſo genitive caſe found us'd after certain verbs of *abſtaining*, *admiring*, *driving away*, *caring for*, *neglecting*, *beginning* and *ending*, *ruling*, *pardoning*, *freeing*, *parting*; which is in imitation of the Greeks.

Q. Is the ſubſtantive that comes next after a verb of an active ſignification at any time put in the dative caſe?

A. Yes: Verbs compounded with *ſatis*, *benè* and *malè*; and many that are compounded with *præ*, *a*, *con*, *ſub*, *ante*, *poſt*, *ob*, *in*, *inter* and *ſuper*: And all many verbs of *profiting* and *diſprofiting*, *pleaſing* and *diſpleaſing*, *favouring* and *hurting*, *truſting* and *diſtruſting*, *obeying* and *reſiſting*, *commanding* and *ſhewing*, *promiſing*, *owing*, *paying*, *threatning*, and of *being angry at*, do cauſe the ſubſtantive following them to be the dative caſe.

Q. Is the ſubſtantive that comes next after the active verb, ever put in the ablative caſe?

A. Yes: Verbs of *filling*, *emptying*, *abounding*, *want*

g, do frequently take after them an ablative case of
e substantive that signifies the thing. Also the verbs,
ter, *fungor*, *fruor*, *potior*, *vescor*, *dignor*, *muto*, *munero*,
mmunico, *afficio*, *prosequor*, *impertio*, and some few
hers. But yet many of these are found of old go-
erning an accusative after them: And after others of
em some preposition serving to the ablative case, is
nderstood.

Q. Is the substantive that comes next after a verb
er put in the nom. case?

A. Yes: the nominative case is used after the verbs
bstantives *sum*, *forem*, *fio*, *existo*; and after *verbs*
ssives of calling; and after *verbs of gesture*.

Q. When else is the substantive put in the accu-
. case, besides this of its following next after a verb?

A. When it follows next after any preposition that
verns an accusat. case, as *ad scholam* to the School.

CAP. 9.

Of the Genitive Case.

IS *of* always a sign of a gen. case?

A. No; *off* with a double *f* is no sign of case,
is a part of the verb; as *to put off*, *drive off*, &c.

Q. But is *of* with single *f* always a sign of a gen.
e?

A. No: For when *of* may be turned into *by*, *from*,
h, *concerning*, or *out of*, it is a sign of an ablative
, with the prepositions *a*, *ab*, *cum*, *de*, *ex*. Also
come after the adjectives *sick*, *weary*, *full*, *empty*,
thy, *unworthy*, *born*, *begotten*, *sprung*, or the word
(which in Latine is *opus* or *usus*) it is rather a
of an ablative case.

Q. Is the gen. case always govern'd of a former
antive?

A. Yes,

A. Yes, expreſs'd or underſtood: except by chance it follow a verb or an adjective, in imitation of the Greeks, as *Laſſus viarum*, weary of the ways: *Abſtine irarum*, abſtain from anger.

CAP. 10.

Of the Dative Caſe.

Q. WHen are the particles *to* and *for* ſigns of a *da* caſe?

A. When they are put acquiſitively.

Q. When are they put acquiſitively?

A. When they denote the uſe, behoof, profit, or dammage of any perſon or thing; or when any thing is ſignify'd to come to, or be taken from any perſon or thing.

Q. Is the particle *to*, always a ſign of the da t. caſe when it is us'd acquiſitively?

A. No: For if the particle *to* follow a verb of *preparing*, *applying*, *exhorting*, *provoking*, *inclining*, *calling*, *appertaining*, *moving*, or the verb *loquor*, the ſubſtantive following it is more commonly made by the accuſat. caſe, and govern'd of the prepoſition *ad*. And ſometimes after the adjectives *born*, *prone*, *propenſe*, *vehement*, as, *born to glory*, *natus ad gloriam*.

Q. Is the acquiſitive particle *for* always a ſign of dat. caſe?

A. No: If it come after the adjectives *profitable*, *fit*, *meet*, or the like, the ſubſtantive is often us'd in the accuſat. caſe with the prepoſition *ad*, as *profitable for war*, *Utilis ad bellum*.

CAP. II.

Of the Ablative Case.

Q. IS the Ablat. case always govern'd of some preposition?

A. Yes: But the prepoſition is not always expreſt, ut frequently underſtood; and ſometimes hard to be ound out, eſpecially after the verbs, *utor*, *fungor*, *fruor*, *ctior*, *egeo*, *careo*, and ſome few others.

Q. Which are the *prepoſitions* that moſt uſually auſe the ſubſtantive following to be the abl. caſe?

A. *In*, *with*, *from*, *by*, *out of*, *under*, and *than*.

Q. Are *with*, *from*, *by*, always ſigns of an ablat. aſe?

A. No: Sometimes they are ſigns of a dative; in mitation of the Greeks: as *magno bellare parenti*, to ght *with* the great father; *diſtat inertiæ*, differs *om* idleneſs; *defendere ſolſtitium pecori*, to keep off he heat *from* the cattle; *honeſta petuntur bonis viris*, oneſt things are ſought by good men.

Q. When is *for* a ſign of an ablat. caſe?

A. When it ſignifies the ſame with *inſtead of*, *in half of*, *according to*, *on ones ſide*; or comes before ny word of *price* or *wager*, or the words *part*, *profit r honor*.

Q. When is *of* a ſign of an ablative caſe?

A. When it is the ſame in ſignification, with *by*, *om*, or *concerning*.

Q. When is *at* a ſign of an ablat. caſe?

A. Before a word of *time*, *price*, *manner*, *inſtrument*, *cauſe*, and *gains*.

Q. When is *on* a ſign of an ablat. caſe?

A. When it ſignifies the ſame with *above*; or comes

 befor

before words of *time*, *musical instruments*, or any words denoting *food*, *conditions*, or *terms*; or come after verbs of *depending*.

Q. When is *through* a sign of an ablative case?

A. When it is apply'd to *occasion*, *cause*, or *means*.

Q. Are all these prepositi. always a sign of some case?

A, No: sometimes they are no sign of any case, but belong to the signification of the verb to which they are joyned.

CAP. 12.

Of Declension.

Q. WHat is Declension.

A. Declension is the way or manner of varying a casual word into its several cases.

Q. How many declensions are there?

A. Five.

Q. How do you know what declension a noun is of?

A. By the ending of the gen. case singular. As if the genit. case sing. end in *æ*, that noun is of the first declension, *&c.*

Q. What cases are always alike?

A. The nom. and voc. plural are the same ever more: the dat. and ablat. plural are always the same. And so are the nom. and vocat. singular; except in words of the second declension that end in *us*; for they make the vocat. in *e*, as *dominus*, voc. *domine*: only *Deus* makes vocat. *Deus*, *filius*, *genius*, and proper names that end in *ius* make the voc. in *i*, as *fili*, *geni*, *Mercuri*.

Q. Are nouns of the neuter gender bound up to these declensions?

A. No

A. Not exactly: for they have the Nom. Accuſ. and Voc. alike, and in the plural number they end in *a*, be they of what declenſion they will, except *ambo* and *duo*.

CAP. 13.

Of the firſt Declenſion.

Q. WHich is the firſt declenſion or way of varying?

A. When the Gen. caſe ſingular and the Dative end in *æ*, the Accuſ. in *am*, the Ablat. in *â*; the Nom. and Voc. plural in *æ*, the genit. in *arum*, the accuſat. in *as*, the dat. and ablat. in *is*. As nom. ſing. *muſa* a ſong, voc. *muſa* o ſong, gen. *muſæ* of a ſong, *&c.*

Q. How do's the nom. ſing. of words of this declenſion end?

A. moſt of them in *a*: But ſome few Greekiſh nouns alſo, that end in *as* and in *es*, are of this declenſion: but then they make the accuſ. in *an* or in *en* as well as *am*; and uſually caſt away *s* in the vocat. caſe, as *Æneas*, Accuſ. *Æneam* or *Ænean*, Voc. *Ænea*; *Anchiſes*, Accuſ. *Anchiſam* or *Anchiſen*, Voc. *Anchiſe*.

Q. Do all nouns of this Declenſion make their Dat. and Ablat. plural in *is*?

A. No; There are ſome few, which for the diſtinction of the Sex, rather chooſe to make the Dat. and Ablat. plural, in *abus*. Such as *filia, nata, dea, mula, equa, liberta, anima, aſina, domina, famula, ſerva, ſocia*.

CAP. 14.

Of the ſecond Declenſion.

Q. WHich is the ſecond Declenſion, or way way of varying?

A. When

A. When the Gen. ſing. ends in *i*, the Dat. in *e* the Accuſ. in *um*, the Ablat. in *o*; The Nom. and Voc. plural in *i*, the Genit. in *orum*, the Accuſ. in *os*, the Dat. and Ablat. plural in *is*. As Nom. ſing. *liber* a book, Voc. *liber* ô book, Gen. *libri* of a book, *&c.* *Dominus* a Maſter, Voc. *Domine* ô Maſter, Gen. *Domini* of a Maſter, *&c.* *Regnum*, Acc. *regnum*, Voc. *regnum*, plural. Nom. *regna*, Acc. *regna*, Voc. *regna*.

Q. How do's the Nom. caſe of words of this declenſion end?

A. All that are purely Latine, of this declenſion end either in *er*, *ir*, *ur*, *us*, or *um*: But the Greekiſh Nouns, end in *eus*, *os*, or *on*. And theſe Greekiſh Nouns vary ſomewhat from the declenſion.

CAP. 15.

Of the third Declenſion.

Q. WHich is the third Declenſion or way of varying?

A. When the Gen. caſe ſing. ends in *is*, the dat. in *i*, the accuſat. in *em* or *im*, the ablat. in *e* or *i*. The Nom. and Voc. plural in *es*, the Gen. in *um*, or *ium*, the Acc. in *es*, the Dat. and Abl. in *bus*. As Nom. ſing. *lapis* a ſtone, Voc, *lapis* ô ſtone, Gen. *lapidis* of a ſtone, *&c.* *Corpus*, gen. *corporis*, Acc. *corpus*, Voc. *corpus*; plural. Nom. Acc. Voc. *Corpora*.

Q. How do's the Nom. caſe of words of this declenſion end?

A. This declenſion comprehends all termination in the Nom. caſe ſing. except *u* and *um*.

Q. Do all Greekiſh Nouns reduc't to this declenſion allow this way of varying?

A. Not exactly: Some of them follow the Greek way of declining, at leaſt in ſome caſes.

CAP.

CAP. 16.

Of the fourth Declenſion,

Q. WHich is the fourth Declenſion or way of varying?

A. The fourth is, when the gen. caſe ſing. ends in *us*, the dat. in *ui*, the accuſ. in *um*, the ablat. in *u*; the nom. plural and voc. in *us*, the gen. in *uum*, the accuſ. in *us*, the dat. and ablat. in *ibus*. As *manus an hand*, voc. *manus*, *o hand*, gen. *manus*, *of an hand*, &c.

Q. How do's the nom. caſe of words of this declenſion end?

A. They all end in *us* or in *u*. Thoſe that end in *u*, are not varied in the ſing. number; as nom. *genu*, acc. *genu*, voc. *genu*, ablat. *genu*; plural. nom. accuſ. voc. *genua*, gen. *genuum*, dat. and abl. *genibus*.

Q. Do all nouns of this declenſion make the dat. and ablat. plural in *ibus*?

A. Some few chooſe rather to make *ubus*. Such as *Acus*, *Arcus*, *Artus*, *Lacus*, *Partus*, *Portus*, *Specus*, *Tribus*; and ſometimes *Quæſtus* and *Veru*. *Jeſus* is anomalous, making the accuſ. *Jeſum*; all the reſt of the caſes *Jeſu*.

CAP. 17.

Of the fifth Declenſion.

Q. WHich is the fifth declenſion?

A. The fifth declenſion is when the gen. and dat. ſing. end in *ei*, the accuſ. in *em*, the ablat. in *e*; The nom. acc. and voc. Plur. in *es*, the gen. in *erum*, the dat. and ablat. in *ebus*. As *dies a day*, voc. *dies o day*, gen. *diei of a day*, &c.

Q. How

Q. How do's the nom. caſe of words of this d clenſion end ?

A. They all end in *es* : they are all of the feminin gender, but *dies* and *meridies* : they all want the ge dat. and ablat. caſe plural, except *res*, *ſpecies*, *facie ſuperficies*, *acies*, *dies* and *meridies*.

Q. Are all nouns in Latine declin'd ?

A. No, ſome are not declin'd at all ; ſome are d clin'd into ſome caſes, and not into others. Some a declin'd in one number, and not in another. Som are declin'd after two declenſions. If a noun be com pounded of two entire nominat. caſes, it is declin'd both, as *Respublica*, *Reipublicæ*. But if it be com pounded of a nom. caſe, and an oblique caſe, then th nom. caſe only is varied, as nom. *Paterfamiliâs*, ge *Patrisfamiliâs*.

CAP. 18.

Of Nouns Adjectives.

Q. WHat gender are nouns Adjectives of ?

A. All Adjectives are of all genders ; th is, every one of them may be apply'd to a Subſtanti of any gender.

Q. How many ſorts of nouns adjectives are there

A. Adjectives are of three ſorts. Some have thr terminations or endings in the nom. caſe, ſome ha two, ſome but one. And thoſe that have three te minations, have the firſt of the maſculine gender, t ſecond of the feminine, and the third of the neute as *bonus*, *bona*, *bonum* ; when they have two term nations, the firſt is maſculine and feminine, and t ſecond neuter ; as *mollis*, *molle* : when they have bu one termination, that one is of all genders, as *felix*.

Q. VVh

Q. What declenſion are adjectives of?

A. Thoſe that are of three terminations are declin'd after the ſecond declenſion in their maſculine and neuter gender, and in their feminine gender after the firſt.

Q. Decline *bonus* good.

A. Sing. Nom. *Bonus, bona, bonum*, Voc. *bone, bona, bonum*. Gen. *boni, bonæ, boni*, &c. So *niger, nigra, nigrum*; *ſatur, ſatura, ſaturum*; *dexter, dextra, dexterum*.

Q. Are all Adjectives of three endings thus declin'd?

A. No; ſome few now make their Gen. in *ius*, and their Dat. in *i*; ſuch are *unus, totus, ſolus, ullus, nullus, alius, alter, uter, uterq; neuter*. *Alius* alſo makes the neuter gender *aliud*, the gen. *alîus*, the dative *alii*.

Q. Decline *mollis* ſoft.

A. Sing. nom. and voc. *mollis* and *molle*, Gen. *mollis*, Dat. *molli*, &c. after the third declenſion.

Q. Are all Adjectives of two terminations thus declin'd?

A. Some of theſe that end in *is*, and *e*, have alſo a nom. in *er*: ſuch are,———

—Campeſter, volucer, celeber, celer, atq; ſaluber
Junge pedeſter, equeſter, & acer, junge paluſter,
Ac alacer, ſylveſter,— And ſome adjectives are declin'd both like *bonus*, and *mollis*. Such are the compounds of *Arma, animus, bacillum, clivus, frænum, jugum, nervus, ſomnus*; as *inermus, ma, mum*, or *inermis, inerme*.

Q. Decline *fœlix* happy.

A. Sing. nom. and voc. *fœlix*, gen. *fœlicis*, &c. ſo *vetus veteris, memor memoris, prudens prudentis, ſolert ſolertis, compos compotis, inops inopis, locuples locupletis*.

CAP. 19.

Of Comparison.

Q. DO's any thing belong to Adjectives more than to Substantives?

A. Yes; *Comparison* belongs to all Adjectives, whose signification may encrease or be diminish'd; tho there are many such to which the usage of the Latine Tongue do's not allow it: such are *Almus, balbus, canorus, cicur, crispus, claudus, delirus, egenus, memor, mirus, par, præditus,* and many more.

Q. How many degrees of comparison are there?

A. Three degrees; commonly call'd, the *Positive*, the *Comparative*, and the *Superlative*.

Q. Which do you call the *positive* degree?

A. The *positive* degree is the first voice of the Adjective; which signifies simply and absolutely, without any excess; as *durus* hard, *mollis* soft. And these have several ways of ending in the nom. case, viz, *er, es, is, us, ns, rs, x*.

Q. How do you know an adjective of the *Comparative* degree?

A. The *Comparative* degree somewhat exceedeth the signification of the *positive*, with this sign *more*; as *durior* harder or *more* hard; *mollior* softer or *more* soft. These all end in *or* and *us* in the nom. case, and are declin'd after the third declension.

Q. How do you know an Adjective of the *superlative* degree?

A. The *superlative* degree exceedeth the *positive* in the highest measure, with the sign *most*: as *durissimus* hardest, or *most* hard, *mollissimus* softest or *most* soft. And these are all adjectives of three terminations

tions declin'd after the firſt and ſecond declenſion, like *bonus, a, um.*

Q. How is an Adjective of the Comparative degree made?

A. The *Comparative* is formed from the firſt caſe of the *Poſitive* that ends in *i*, by putting thereto *or* and *us*: as from *duri*, is formed *durior, ducius*; from *molli, mollior, mollius.*

Q. How is an adjective of the *ſuperlative* degree made?

A. The *ſuperlative* is formed from the firſt caſe of the *poſitive*, that ends in *i*, by putting thereto *s*, and *ſimus*; as from *duri* is formed *duriſſimus*, from *molli molliſſimus.* But if the poſitive end in *er*, the ſuperlative is formed from the nom. caſe, by putting to *rimus*; as *pulcher, pulcherrimus.* And there are alſo three adjectives that end in *lis*, that make the *ſuperlative* degree, from the nom. caſe, by changing *is* into *limus*; that is, *Facilis, humilis, ſimilis*; ſuperlat. *Facillimus, humillimus, ſimillimus.*

Q. Are all nouns adjectives compar'd after this way?

A. No: For the adjectives that end in *us* pure, that is, which have a Vowel coming before *us*, are ſeldom compar'd after theſe rules: But their *comparative* is made, by taking *magis* more, and their *ſuperlative*, by taking *maximè* moſt; as *pius* godly, *magis pius* more godly, *maximè pius* moſt godly. And there are five that are compar'd altogether irregularly; viz. *Bonus, melior, optimus*; *Malus, pejor, peſſimus*; *Magnus, major, maximus*; *Parvus, minor, minimus*; *Multus, plurimus, multa plurima, multum, plus, plurimum.*

CAP.

CAP. 20.

Of a Pronoun.

Q. WHat is a *Pronoun*?

A. A *Pronoun* is a part of Speech, declin'd with caſe, us'd inſtead of a noun, importing ſome difference of perſon.

Q. How many *Pronouns* are there?

A. There are fifteen *Pronouns*, *Ego*, *tu*, *ſui*, *ille*, *ipſe*, *iſte*, *hic*, *is*, *meus*, *tuus*, *ſuus*, *noſter*, *veſter*, *noſtrâs*, *veſtrâs*, with their compounds: To which may be added *qui* and *quis* with their compounds; and alſo *cujâs*, and *cujus*, *cuja*, *cujum*. The three firſt are ſubſtantives; all the reſt are adjectives.

Q. Have theſe *Pronouns* all the caſes of a *Noun*?

A. No: *Ego* is never us'd in the Vocat. caſe; the reſt very ſeldom, except *tu*, *meus*, *noſter*, *noſtrâs* and *veſtrâs*.

Q. Decline *Ego*.

A. Nom. *Ego*, Gen. *mei*, &c.

Q. Decline *tu*.

A. Sing. nom. and voc. *tu*, gen. *tui*, dat. *tibi*, &c.

Q. Decline *ſui*.

A. *Sui* has no nom. nor voc. caſe: In the reſt of the caſes, one word ſerves for both numbers, thus; Sing. and plural. gen. *ſui* of himſelf, or of themſelves; dat. *ſibi* to himſelf, or to themſelves; accuſ. *ſe* himſelf or themſelves; Abl. *ſe*, from himſelf or from themſelves.

Q. Decline *Hic*.

A. Sing. Nom. *Hic*, *hæc*, *hoc*; Gen. *hujus*, &c.

Q. How is *ipſe* declin'd?

A. Sing. Nom. *Ipſe*, *ipſa*, *ipſum*; Gen. *ipſius*, Dat. *ipſi*,

ipſi, &c. And ſo are *ille* and *iſte* declin'd, ſave only that they make their neuter gender, *illud* and *iſtud*.

Q. Decline *is*.

A. Sing. Nom. *is*, *ea*, *id*; Gen. *ejus*, &c. ſo the compound of it, *Idem*, *eadem*, *idem*; Gen. *ejuſdem*, &c.

Q. Decline *qui*.

A. Sing. Nom. *Qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, Gen. *cujus*, &c. ſo is *quis* declin'd; ſo only that it makes its neuter gender *quid*, as do alſo its compounds.

Q. How are *meus*, *tuus*, *ſuus*, *cujus*, *noſter* and *veſter* declin'd?

A. They are declin'd like nouns adjectives of three terminations; ſave only that *meus* makes the vocat. *mi*, not *mee*.

Q. How are *noſtrâs*, *veſtrâs* and *cujâs* declin'd?

A. They are declin'd like nouns adjectives of one termination; as nom. and voc. *noſtrâs*, gen. *noſtratis*, &c.

Q. What perſon are pronouns of?

A. *Ego* I, is of the firſt perſon, *tu* thou, is of the ſecond. All other pronouns and nouns alſo are of the third.

CAP. 21.

Of a Verb, and its Kinds.

Q. WHat is a *Verb*?

Q. A *Verb* is a part of Speech, that ſignifies either *doing*, *ſuffering*, or *being*; and is declin'd with *Mood* and *Tenſe*.

Q. How do *Verbs* end?

A. All *Verbs* end in *o* or in *or*, except *ſum* with its compounds.

Q. How many ſorts of Verbs are there?

A. There are four ſorts of Verbs; *viz.* Actives, Paſſives, Neuters, and Deponents.

Q. Which

Q. Which do you call verbs *Actives*?

A. That verb is *Active* that ends in *o*, and ſignifies any *action* tranſient or immanent; and may be made paſſive in any perſon; as *Amo* I love, *curro* I run.

Q. Which do you call verbs *Neuters*.

A. That verb is *Neuter*, that ends in *o*, and ſignifies bare *being* or *ceaſing to be*; ; and can be made paſſive in no perſon: as *exiſto* I am; *intereo* I dye; *frigeo* I am cold; *ferveo* I am hot; *valeo* I am in health; *ægroto* I am ſick.

Q. Which do you call verbs *Paſſives*?

A. That verb is *Paſſive*, which ends in *or*, and ſignifies any *paſſion*, and may be made an *Active* by putting away *r*; as *amor* I am loved, *ſcribor* I am written.

Q. Which do you call verbs *Deponents*?

A. That verb is *Deponent*, which ends in *or*, and cannot become an *Active* by putting away *r*. And theſe ſignifie, ſome of them *actively*, as *ſequor* I follow; and ſome of them *neutrally*, as *naſcor* I am born, *morior* I die.

Q. Is there no other ſort of verbs, but theſe four?

A. There are a few verbs in *or* that ſtill retain both the *Active* and *Paſſive* ſignification; and ſo may be call'd *Communes*: ſuch are *Amplector*, *aggredior*, *aſpernor*, *calvor*, *criminor*, *conſolor*, *dignor*, *depeculor*, *fruſtror*, *hortor*, *interpretor*, *oſculor*, *ſtipulor*, *teſtor*. But they are omitted, as being almoſt grown out of uſe.

CAP. 22.

Of the Moods.

Q. HOw many things belong to a *verb*?

A. Five things belong to a *verb*; viz. *Mood*, *Tenſe*, *Number*, *Perſon*, and *Conjugation*.

Q. How

Q. How many *Moods* are there?

A. There are four *Moods*, the *Indicative*, the *Imperative*, the *Subjunctive* and the *Infinitive*.

Q. When is the *verb* put into the *Indicative* mood?

A. The verb is put into the *Indicative* mood, when we *declare*, *affirm*, or *deny* any thing, or *ask a queſtion*.

Q. When is the *verb* put into the *Imperative* mood?

A. The verb is put into the *Imperative* mood, when we bid or forbid, command, exhort, pray, or permit.

Q. When is the *verb* put into the *Subjunctive* mood?

A. The verb is put into the *Subjunctive* mood, when we expreſs *wiſhing* or *deſiring*; or when any of theſe ſigns, *may*, *can*, *might*, *would*, *ſhould*, *could* or *ought*, or certain *Conjunctions* as *if*, *when* or the like, come before it.

Q. Why is it called the *Subjunctive* mood?

A. Becauſe it do's not compleat a Sentence of it ſelf, but depends upon ſome other verb in the ſame ſentence, before or after it. In different reſpects, it is called *Optative*, *Potential*, *Permiſſive*.

Q. When is the *verb* put into the *Infinitive* mood?

A. The *verb* is put into the *Infinitive* mood, when we ſignifie a thing *to be*, or *not to be*, without any difference of number or perſon. It is commonly the latter of two verbs, that come together without any Nom. caſe between them: And in Engliſh hath uſually the ſign *to* before it.

CAP. 23.

Of the Tenſes.

Q. HOw many *Tenſes* hath a *verb*?

A. All entire verbs have five *Tenſes* in every *mood*, ſave only in the Imperative: *viz.* The *Preſent*

ſent tenſe, the *Preterimperfect*, the *Preterperfect*, the *Preterpluperfect*, and the *Future*. In the *Imperat.* mood they have only a *preſent* tenſe.

Q. When is the *verb* put into the *preſent* tenſe?

A. When we ſpeak of the time *preſent*. And it may have the ſigns, *do*, *doſt*, *doth*, before it: as *Amo*, I love or *do* love.

Q. When is the *verb* put into the *preterimperfect* tenſe?

A. The *verb* is put into the *preterimperfect* tenſe, when we ſpeak of the time *not perfectly paſt*; and denote a thing begun, but not finiſh'd: and it may have the ſigns did or didſt before it: as *Amabam*, I loved or *did* love.

Q. When is the *verb* put into the *preterperfect* tenſe?

A. The verb is put into the *preterperfect* tenſe, when we ſpeak of the time *perfectly paſt*, or denote a thing compleated; and may have the ſigns, *have*, *haſt*, *hath*, before it; as *Amavi* I *have* loved.

Q. When is the *verb* put into the *preterpluperfect* tenſe?

A, The *verb* is put into the *preterpluſerfect* tenſe, when we ſpeak of the time *more than perfectly paſt*; or ſpeak of a thing perfected or done before an other thing: as *Amaveram*, I had loved.

Q. When is th *verb* put into the *future* tenſe?

A. The *verb* is put into the *future* tenſe, when we ſpeak of the time *to come*; and hath the ſigns *ſhall* or *will*; *ſhalt* or *wilt* before it: as *Amabo* I *ſhall* or *will* love.

Q. Are all theſe tenſes us'd exactly thus always?

A. No; The Latines, eſpecially the Poets, often uſe one tenſe for another: As the *preterperfect* is often us'd for the *preterimperfect*, and ſometimes for the *preter-*

pluperf.

luperf. And the *preterpluperfect* is commonly us'd for he *preterperfect*; and the like.

Q. How many *numbers* has a *verb*?

A. A *verb* has two *Numbers*, the *ſingular* and the *plural.*

Q. How many *perſons* has a *verb*?

A. Every perfect *verb* has three *perſons* in each number, which in the *ſingular* number are expreſs'd by *I, thou, he*; and in the *plural*, by *we, ye, they.*

CAP. 24.

Of the Conjugations.

Q. HOw many *Conjugations*, or ways of declining have verbs?

A. Verbs have four *Conjugations.*

Q. How do you know a verb of the firſt *Conjugation*?

A. Every *verb* in *o* is of the firſt *Conjugation* that hath *a* long in the Infinitive mood; and ſo are *do* with its compounds, *circundo*, *peſſundo*, *ſatisdo*, and *venundo*, though they make *a* ſhort. And every *verb* in *or* is of the firſt *Conjugation* that hath *a* long before *ris*, in the ſecond perſon ſing. of the Indicat. mood: as *Amare, amaris.* Theſe verbs of the firſt *Conjugation* have a Conſonant coming before *o* (ſome few only excepted): And make their *preterperfect* in *avi* and their *Supine* in *atum*, except a few.

Q. How do you know a verb of the ſecond *Conjugation*?

A. Every verb in *o* and *or* is of the ſecond *Conjugation*, that hath *e* long in like manner as the other hath *a* long; as *docere doceris.* Theſe all have a Vowel coming before *o*: And they make their preterperf. in *ui*, and their Supine in *itum*, except a few.

Q. How

Q. How do you know a verb of the third *Conjugation?*

A. Every *verb* in *o* and *or* is of the third *Conjugation*, that hath *e* ſhort in like manner: *à legĕre, legĕris.* Theſe have for the moſt part a conſonant coming before *o*; and make their *preterfect* and *ſupine* differently.

Q. How do you know a verb of the fourth *Conjugation?*

A. Every verb in *o* and *or* is of the fourth *Conjugation* that hath *i* long in like manner. All verbs of this *Conjugation* have *i* coming before *o*, except *eo* and *queo*, and their compounds; and make their preterperfect in *ivi*, and Supine in *itum*, ſome few only excepted.

CAP. 25.

Of the Declining of Verbs, Actives and Paſſives.

Q. DEcline *Amo, moneo, lego, Audio.*

A. *Amo, amas, amavi, amare, amandi*, &c. *Moneo, mones, monui, monere*, &c. *Lego, legis, legi, legere*, &c. *Audio, audis, audivi, audire*, &c.

Q. Decline *Amor, moneor, legor, auditor.*

A. *Amor, amaris* or *amare, amatus ſum* or *fui, amari, amatus, amandus. Moneor, moneris, monitus ſum*, &c.

Q. Which are the two principal *tenſes* in *verbs* in *o*, from which the reſt of the *tenſes* are formed?

A. The *preſent* tenſe and the *preterperfect* of the *Indicat.* Mood.

Q. What tenſes are formed from the *preſent* tenſe?

A. The *preterimperfect* and the *future* of the ſame Mood; the *Imperative* Mood; the *preſent* tenſe, and *preterimperfect* tenſe of the *ſubjunctive* Mood; and the

preſent

preſent tenſe and *preterimperfect* of the *Infinitive*, as from *Amo*, are formed *Amabam*, &c.

Q. What tenſes are formed from the *preterperf.* of the *Indic.* Mood?

A. The *preterpluperf.* of the ſame Mood; the *preterperfect*, *preterpluperfect* and *future* of the *Subjunctive* Mood; and the *preterperfect and preterpluperfect* of the *Infinitive* Mood; As from *Amavi*, are form'd *Amaveram*, &c.

Q. Decline *Amo* in all its perſons.

A. Sing. *Amo* I love, *amas* thou loveſt, *amat* he loveth, Plur. &c. ſo *moneo*, *mones*, *monet*, &c. *lego*, *legis*, &c. *audio*, *audis*, &c.

Q. Decline *Amavi* in all its perſons.

A. *Amavi* I have loved, *amaviſti*, &c. *Monui*, &c.

Q. How are the reſt of the *tenſes* form'd from the *preterperfect*.

A. The *preterpluperf.* is formed from it, by changing *i* into *eram* with *e* ſhort; the *preterperfect* of the *Subjunctive* Mood, by changing *i* into *erim* with *e* ſhort; the *preterpluperf.* by changing *i* into *iſſem*; the future by changing *i* into *ero* with *e* ſhort; and the *preterperf.* and *preterpluperf.* of the *Infinitive* Mood by changing *i* into *iſſe*: *Amaveram*, *ras*, *rat*, &c. *amaverim*, &c.

Q. How are verbs *Paſſives* made from the *Actives*?

A. In the *preſent* and *future* tenſe, by changing *o* into *or*; and in all the reſt of the tenſes by changing *m* into *r*; the Infinitive ends in *i*; the *Imperat.* Mood *Paſſive* has a peculiar way of declining. As from *Amo*, *amas*, *amat*, &c. is formed *Amor*, *amaris*, &c. from *Amabam*; *Amabar*, *baris*, *batur*, &c. from *Amabo*, *amabor*, *amaberis*, *amabitur*, &c. From *Amem*, *Amer*, *amemur*, &c. from *Amarem*, *Amarer*, &c. from *Amare*, *Amari*. In like manner *verbs* of the ſecond, third, and fourth *conjugation*. But it is to be obſerved, that the *In-*

 finitive

finitive Mood *Paſſive* never hath any more ſyllables, than the firſt perſon ſingular of the *Indicative*, as *legor*, *legi*.

Q. Decline the *Imperat.* Mood *Paſſive* in its perſons.

A. Sing. *Amare*, *amator*, Plur. *amamini*, or *amaminor*, *amantor*. So *Docere*, *docetor*, &c.

Q. What *preterperfect tenſe* have verbs *Paſſives*?

A. They have properly no *preterperfect* tenſe: But it is ſupply'd by a *Participle* of the *preter* tenſe, and the verb *ſum*.

Q. Decline the verb *ſum* into its *moods* and *tenſes*.

A. Indic. *preſent* tenſe, *ſum*, I am, *es* thou art, *&c.* *preterperf. fui*, I have been, *&c.*

Q. Make a *preterperf.* tenſe then of *amor*.

A. *Amatus ſum* or *fui*, I have been loved, *&c.* *Monitus ſum*, &c.

Q. How is the preterperfect tenſe of verbs *Deponents* expreſſed?

A. In like manner, *viz.* by a *participle* and the verb *ſum*.

Q. How do verbs *deponents* form their *Supines*?

A. Like *verbs* in *o* of their own *conjugation*. So that in verbs *deponents* that come from no *actives*, we muſt fancy a *verb* in *o*, and from thence form a regular participle of the preterperfect tenſe; as *miror*, *miraris* or *mirare*, *miratus ſum*, or *fui*, *mirari*, *mirandi*, *mirando*, *mirandum*, *miratum*, *miratu*, *mirans*, *miratus*, *miraturus*, *mirandus*. And ſo the reſt, except ſome few, ſuch as *fateor faſſum*, *labor lapſum*, *experior expertum*, &c.

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CAP. 26.

Of the Preterperfect tenſe and Supine of Verbs of the firſt, ſecond and fourth Conjugation.

Q. DO all verbs in *o* of the firſt *Conjugation* make their preterperfect tenſe in *avi*, and their ſupine in *atum*?

A. No: There are *fifteen* excepted: *Crepo* makes *crepui*, *crepitum*, to give a crack; *Cubo*, *cubui*, *cubitum*, to lye down; *Domo*, *domui*, *domitum*, to tame; *Frico*, *fricui*, *frictum*, to rub; *Juvo*, *juvi*, *jutum*, to help; *Mico*, *micui*, *micatum*, to ſhine; *Lavo*, *lavi*, *lotum*, *lautum* or *lavatum*, to waſh; *Neco*, *necui*, *nectum*, to kill; *Plico*, *plicui*, *plicitum*, to fold; *Seco*, *ſecui*, *ſectum*, to cut; *Sono*, *ſonui*, *ſonitum*, to ſound; *Tono*, *tonui*, *tonitum*, to thunder; *Veto*, *vetui*, *vetitum* to forbid; *Do*, *dedi*, *datum*, to give; *Sto*, *ſteti*, *ſtatum*, to ſtand. Yet all theſe Verbs anciently made their preterperf. tenſe in *avi*; and their Supine in *atum*, except *Do*, and *Sto*. Two verbs of this *Conjugation*, viz. *Nexo*, and *labo*, have no preterperf. nor ſupine. Moſt of the compounds of *Damno*, *lacto*, *ſacro*, *tracto*, *patro*, change *a* into *e*, as *Condemno*, *Delecto*, *Conſecro*, *Detrecto*, *Perpetro*. The Compounds of *Calco* and *Salto* change *a* into *u*; as *Inculco*, *Inſulto*. Two compounds of *Juro* change *u* into *e*; viz. *Dejero* and *Pejero*. The compounds alſo of *Facto*, *Capto*, *Cæpto*, *Canto*, change *a* into *e*: And ſo do ſome of the compounds of *Halo*, and *Mando*; as *Anhelo*, *Commendo*.

Q. Do all verbs in *o* of the ſecond *Conjugation* make their *preterperfect* tenſe in *ui* and their *ſupine* in *itum*?

A. No: There are *ſeven and thirty* excepted.

Some of which end, in [Beo] viz. *Jubeo, jussi, jussum*, to command; *Sorbeo, sorbui, sorptum*, to sup. [Ceo] viz. *Doceo, docui, doctum*, to teach; *Misceo, miscui, mistum* and *mixtum*, to mingle; *Mulceo, mulsi, mulsum*, to asswage. [Deo] viz. *Ardeo, arsi, arsum*, to burn; (either actively or neutrally) *Mordeo, momordi, morsum*, to bite; *Pendeo, pependi, pensum*, to hang; *Prandeo, prandi, pransum*, to dine; *Rideo, risi, risum*, to laugh; *Suadeo, suasi, suasum*, to advise; *Sedeo, sedi, sessum*, to sit; *Spondeo, spopondi, sponsum*, to betroth; *Tondeo, totondi, tonsum*, to clip or shear; *Video, vidi, visum*, to see. [Geo] viz. *Augeo, auxi, auctum*, to encrease; *Indulgeo, indulsi, indulsum*, or *indultum*, to indulge; *Lugeo, luxi, luctum*, to lament; *Mulgeo, mulxi* or *mulsi, mulctum* or *mulsum*, to milk; *Tergeo, tersi, tersum*, to wipe. [Leo] viz. *Deleo, delevi, deletum*, to blot out; *Fleo, flevi, fletum*, to weep; *Neo, nevi, netum*, to spin; *Impleo, implevi, impletum*, to fill; and the other compounds. [Neo] viz. *Maneo, mansi, mansum*, to tarry; *Teneo, tenui, tentum*, to hold. [Queo] viz. *Torqueo, torsi, tortum*, to wrest. [Reo] viz. *Hæreo, hæsi, hæsum*, to stick; *Torreo, torrui, tostum*, to roast. [Seo] *Censeo, censui, censum*, to think. [Veo] viz. *Caveo, cavi, cautum*, to beware; *Faveo, favi, fautum*, to favor; *Foveo, fovi, fotum*, to cherish; *Moveo, movi, motum*, to move; *Voveo, vovi, votum*, to devote. [Ieo] viz. *Cieo, civi, citum*, to stir up, or call upon; *Vieo, vievi, vietum*, to bind.

Besides, there are three verbs in *o* of this *Conjugation*, that make their preterperfect tense, like passive verbs; viz. *Audeo, ausus sum*, to dare; *Gaudeo, gavisus sum*, to rejoyce; *Soleo, solitus sum*, to be wont. —— Most verbs *neuters* of this *Conjugation* that make their *preterperf.* tense in *ui*, want their *Supines*: And two *Actives*, viz. *Arceo, arcui*, to drive away; *Timeo, timui*, to fear.

There

There are alſo many other *verbs* of this *Conjugation* that want the *Supine*; ſuch as *Algeo alſi*, *conniveo connivi* and *connixi*, *ferveo fervi*, *frigeo frixi*, *fulgeo fulſi*, *luceo luxi*, *paveo pavi*, *ſtrideo*, *ſtridi*, *turgeo turſi*.

Yea, and there are ſome that want the *preterperf.* and *ſupine* both. Such are, *Aveo*, *ceveo*, *clueo*, *denſeo*, *flaveo*, *glabreo*, *hebeo*, *liveo*, *mœreo*, *polleo*, *renideo*.

Four verbs of this *Conjugation*, in their compounds, change the firſt vowel into *i* both in the *preſent* tenſe and *preterperfect* tenſe, viz. *Egeo*, *lateo*, *taceo*, *teneo*, and *arceo* into *e*: as *Indigeo*, *diliteo*, *conticeo*, *centineo*, *coerceo*. And ſo do *habeo* and *ſedeo* in all their compounds, except *poſthabeo*, *circumſedeo* and *ſuperſedeo*. But the compounds of *ſedeo* change nothing in the *preterperfect* tenſe; for *aſſideo* makes *aſſedi*, and ſo the reſt. *Placeo* changes *a* into *i* in its compound *diſpliceo* only.

Q. Do all verbs of the fourth *Conjugation* make their *preterperfect* tenſe in *ivi*, and the *Supine* in *itum*?

A. No: There are *Nineteen* excepted. *Amicio* makes *amicui* or *amixi*, *amictum*, to apparel; *Aperio*, *aperui*, *apertum*, to open; *Operio*, *operui*, *opertum*, to cover; *Comperio*, *comperi*, *compertum*, to find by ſearch; *Reperio*, *reperi*, *repertum*, to find by chance; *Farcio*, *farſi*, *fartum*, to ſtuff; *Sarcio*, *ſarſi*, *ſartum*, to patch; *Cambio*, *campſi*, *campſum*, to exchange money; *Fulcio*, *fulſi*, *fultum*, to prop; *Haurio*, *hauſi*, *hauſum* or *hauſtum* to draw; *Raucio*, *rauſi*, *rauſum*, to be hoarſe; *Salio*, *ſalui*, *ſaltum*, to leap; *Sancio*, *ſanxi*, *ſanctum*, to eſtabliſh; *Sepio*, *ſepſi*, *ſeptum*, to hedge; *ſepelio*, *ſepelivi*, *ſepultum* to bury; *Sentio*, *ſenſi*, *ſenſum*, to feel; *Singultio*, *ſingultivi*, *ſingultum*, to ſob; *Venio*, *veni*, *ventum*, to come; *Vincio*, *vinxi*, *vinctum*, to bind.—— But many of theſe *verbs* alſo, anciently made their preterperf. in *ivi*, and their ſupine in *itum*: for

for we read *farcivi*, *cambivi*, *haurivi*, *ſalivi*, *ſancivi*, *ſepivi*.

Some verbs of this *Conjugation* want their *Supine*; ſuch are all verbs *Deſideratives* or *Meditatives* in *urio*; And ſuch are *Cæcutio*, *geſtio*, *ineptio*, *abſilio*, *proſilio*, and *væneo*.

Some want the Preterperfect tenſe alſo. Such are all verbs *Meditatives* in *urio*; except *eſurio*, *parturio*, and *nupturio*, which have the Preterperfect tenſe, but want the Supine. And ſuch is *Ferio*, to ſmite.

Partio and *Farcio*, in their Compounds, change *a* into *e* thoroughout, as *Impertio*, *Infercio*. *Salio*, in its Compounds changes *a* into *i*, in the Preſent tenſe, and Preterperfect tenſe, and into *u* in the Supine; as *Inſilio*, *inſilui*, *inſultum*.

CAP. 27.

Of the Preterperfect and Supine of Verbs of the third Conjugation.

Q. HOw do *verbs* of the third *Conjugation* form their Preterperfect tenſe and Supine?

A. Very differently, according to their different ending in the firſt *perſon* ſingular of the *Indicative* mood *preſent* tenſe; thus, [Bo] *Bibo*, *bibi*, *bibitum*, to drink; *Cumbo*, *cubui*, *cubitum*, to lye down; *Glubo*, *glubi* or *glupſi*, *glubitum* or *gluptum*, to flea; *Nubo*, *nupſi*, *nuptum*, to cover, or to be married; *Scribo*, *ſcripſi*, *ſcriptum*, to write. [Co] *Ico*, *ici*, *ictum*, to ſmite; *Vinco*, *vici*, *victum*, to overcome; *Parco*, *parſi* and *peperci*, *parſum* and *parcitum*, to ſpare; *Dico*, *dixi*. *dictum*, to ſpeak; *Duco*, *duxi*, *ductum*, to lead. [Sco] *Creſco*, *crevi*, *cretum*, to grow; *Noſco*, *novi*, *notum*, to know; *Paſco*, *pavi*, *paſtum*, to feed. [Do] *Accendo*,

do, accendi, accenſum, and ſo *Incendo*, to enflame; *Defendo, defendi, defenſum*, to defend, and *offendo* to offend; *Cudo, cudi, cuſum*, to forge; *Edo, edi, eſum*, to eat; *Frendo, frendi, freſſum*, to grin, or gnaſh; *Mando, mandi, manſum*, to eat; *Prehendo, prehendi, prehenſum*, to take hold of; *Scando, ſcandi, ſcanſum*, to climb; *Findo, fidi, fiſſum*, to cleave or cut; *Fundo, ſudi, fuſum*, to pour out; *Pando, pandi, panſum* or *paſſum*, to lay open; *Scindo, ſcidi, ſciſſum*, to cut; *Cado, cecĭdi, caſum*, to fall; *Cædo, cecīdi, cæſum*, to cut or kill; *Pedo, pepēdi, peditum*, to break wind backward; *Pendo, pependi, penſum*, to weigh; *Tendo, tetendi, tenſum* or *tentum*, to bend; *Cedo, ceſſi, ceſſum*, to depart; *Claudo, clauſi, clauſum*, to ſhut; *Divido, diviſi, diviſum*, to divide; *Lædo, læſi, læſum*, to hurt; *Ludo, luſi, luſum*, to play; *Plaudo, plauſi, plauſum*, to clap hands; *Rado, raſi, raſum*, to ſhave; *Rodo, roſi, roſum*, to gnaw; *Trudo, truſi, truſum*, to thruſt; *Vado, vaſi, vaſum*, to goe. [Go] *Cingo, cinxi, cinctum*, to gird; *Figo, fixi, fixum*, to faſten; *Fingo, finxi, fictum*, to feign; *Fligo, flixi, flictum*, to afflict; *Frigo, frixi, frictum* or *frixum*, to fry; *Jungo, junxi, junctum* to joyn; *Lingo, linxi, linctum*, to lick; *Mingo, minxi, mictum*, to make water; *Mungo, munxi, munctum*, to cleanſe; *Pango, panxi*, (anciently *pegi*) *Pactum*, to faſten, to ſing, or joyn; *Plango, planxi, planctum*, to lament; *Pingo, pinxi, pictum*, to paint; *Pungo, punxi* and *pupugi, punctum*, to prick; *Rego, rexi, rectum*, to rule; *Stinguo, ſtinxi, ſtinctum*, to extinguiſh; *Stringo, ſtrinxi, ſtrictum*, to ſtrain; *Sugo, ſuxi, ſuctum*, to ſuck; *Tingo, tinxi, tinctum*, to dip or dye; *Ungo* or *unguo, unxi, unctum*, to anoint; *Ago, egi, actum*, to doe; *Lego, legi, lectum*, to read; *Frango, fregi, fractum*, to break; *Pago, pepigi, pactum*, to covenant; *Tango, tetigi, tactum*, to touch; *Mergo, merſi, merſum*,

ſum, to drown; *Spargo*, *ſparſi*, *ſparſum*, to ſcatter *Tergo*, *terſi*, *terſum*, to wipe. [Ho] *Traho*, *traxi*, *tractum*, to draw; *Veho*, *vexi*, *vectum*, to carry. [Lo] *Alo*, *alui*, *alitum*, ſeldom *altum*, to nouriſh; *Molo*, *molui*, *molitum*, to grind; *Colo*, *colui*, *cultum*, to worſhip, to till, &c. *Conſulo*, *conſului*, *conſultum*, to ask or give counſel; *Occulo*, *occului*, *occultum*, to hide; *Cello*, *cellui*, *celſum*, to excel; *Cello*, *ceculi*, *culſum*, to break; *Fallo*, *fefelli*, *falſum*, to deceive; *Pello*, *pepuli*, *pulſum*, to drive away; *Sallo*, *ſalli*, *ſalſum*, to ſalt; *Tollo*, *ſuſtuli*, *ſublatum*, to lift up; *Vello*, *velli*, and *vulſi*, *vulſum*, to pluck. [Mo] *Fremo*, *fremui*, *fremitum*, to roar or rage; *Gemo*, *gemui*, *gemitum*, to groan; *Vomo*, *vomui*, *vomitum*, to vomit; *Emo*, *emi*, *emptum*, to buy; *Como*, *comſi*, *comtum*, to kemb; *Demo*, *demſi*, *demtum*, to take away; *Premo*, *preſſi*, *preſſum*, to preſs; *Promo*, *promſi*, *promtum*, to draw forth; *Sumo*, *ſumſi*, *ſumtum*, to take. [No] *Lino*, *livi*, *levi*, or *lini*, *litum*, to beſmear; *Sino*, *ſivi*, *ſitum*, to ſuffer; *Sperno*, *ſprevi*, *ſpretum*, to deſpiſe; *Sterno*, *ſtravi*, *ſtratum*, to ſtrew; *Cerno*, *crevi*, *cretum*, to diſcern or determine; *Cano*, *cecini*, *cantum*, to ſing; *Gigno*, *genui*, *genitum*, to beget; *Pono*, *poſui*, *poſitum*, to put; *Temno*, *temſi*, *temtum*, to contemn. [Po] *Carpo*, *carpſi*, *carptum*, to crop; *Clepo*, *clepſi*, *cleptum*, to ſteal; *Repo*, *repſi*, *reptum*, to creep; *Scalpo*, *ſcalpſi*, *ſcalptum*, to ſcratch; *Sculpo*, *ſculpſi*, *ſculptum*, to engrave; *Serpo* *ſerpſi*, *ſerptum*, to creep; *Rumpo*, *rupi*, *ruptum*, to break; *Strepo*, *ſtrepui*, *ſtrepitum*, to make a noiſe. [Quo] *Coquo*, *coxi*, *coctum*, to ſeeth; *Linquo*, *liqui*, *lictum*, to leave. [Ro] *Quæro*, *quæſivi*, *quæſitum*, to ſeek; *Sero*, *ſevi*, *ſatum*, to ſow; *ſero*, *ſerui*, *ſertum*, to ſet in order; *Tero*, *trivi*, *tritum*, to wear; *Curro*, *cucurri*, *curſum* to run; *Verro*, *verri*, and *verſi*, *verſum*, to bruſh; *Gero*, *geſſi*, *geſtum*, to carry; *Uro*, *uſſi*, *uſtum*, to burn.

[So]

So] *Accerſo*, and *Arceſſo*, *ſivi*, *ſitum*, to fetch, &c. *Capeſſo*, *ſi* and *ſivi*, *capeſſitum*, to take; *Laceſſo*, *laceſſivi*, *laceſſitum*, to provoke; *Faceſſo*, *ſi* and *ſivi*, *faceſſitum*, to be about to do; *Viſo*, *viſi*, *viſum*, to viſit; *Pinſo*, *pinſi* and *pinſui*, *pinſitum*, *pinſum*, and *piſtum*, to bake; *Depſo*, *depſui*, *depſitum*, to knead. [To] *Flecto*, *flexi*, *flexum*, to bend; *Necto*, *nexi*, and *nexui*, *nexum*, to knit; *Pecto*, *pexi*, and *pexui*, *pexum*, to kemb; *Plecto*, *plexi*, and *plexui*, *plexum*, to puniſh; *Peto*, *petivi*, *petitum*, to ask; *Meto*, *meſſui*, *meſſum*, to mow; *Mitto*, *miſi*, *miſſum*, to ſend; *Siſto*, *ſteti*, *ſtatum*, to ſtand; *Siſto*, *ſtiti*, *ſtatum*, to make to ſtand; *Verto*, *verſi*, *verſum*, to turn. [Vo] *Lavo*, *lavi*, *lotum*, or *lautum*, to waſh; *Solvo*, *ſolvi*, *ſolutum*, to looſe; *Vivo*, *vixi*, *victum*, to live; *Volvo*, *volvi*, *volutum*, to roll. [Xo] *Nexo*, *nexui*, *nexum*, to knit; *Texo*, *texui*, *textum*, to weave. [Io] *Facio*, *feci*, *factum*, to make; *Jacio*, *jeci*, *jactum*, to caſt; *Lacio*, *lexi*, *lectum*, to entice; *Specio*, *spexi*, *ſpectum*, to behold; *Fodio*, *fodi*, *foſſum*, to dig; *Fugio*, *fugi*, *fugitum*, to flee; *meio*, *minxi*, *mictum*, to make water; *Capio*, *cepi*, *captum*, to take; *Cæpio*, *cæpi*, *cæptum*, to begin; *Cupio*, *cupivi*, *cupitum*, to deſire; *Rapio*, *rapui*, *raptum*, to ſnatch; *Pario*, *peperi*, *partum*, to bring forth; *Quatio*, *quaſſi*, *quaſſum*, to ſhake. [Uo] All verbs of the third *Conjugation* that end in *uo* in the *Preſent* tenſe, make their *Preterperfect* tenſe in *ui*, and Supine in *utum*; as *Induo*, *indui*, *indutum*, to put on: Except five, *Luo*, *lui*, *luitum*, to pay or ſatisfie; *Pluo*, *plui*, and *pluvi*, *pluitum*, to rain; *Ruo*, *rui*, *ruitum*, ſeldom *rutum*, to ruſh; *Fluo*, *fluxi*, *fluxum*, to flow; *Struo*, *ſtruxi*, *ſtructum*, to build. And there is one *verb* in *o* of this *Conjugation*, that makes the *Preterfect* tenſe like a verb *Paſſive*, viz. *Fido*, *fiſus ſum*, to truſt, and his compounds.

Q. Do any verbs of this *Conjugation* want t
Supines ?

A. Yes, many. Such are *Antecello antecellui, an*
anxi, batuo batui, calvo calvi, cluo clui, clango clanx
dego degi, diſco didici, lambo lambi, metuo metui, m
lo malui, ningo ninxi, nolo nolui, poſco popoſci, prodi
prodegi, quiniſco quexi, rudo rudi, ſcabo ſcabi, ſido ſi
ſtrido ſtridi, ſterto ſtertui, pſallo pſalli, ſapio ſapui a
ſapivi, with his compounds, *tremo tremui, volo vol*
To which may be added, the compounds of the o
verbs, *gruo, nuo ſpuo.* Yet rarely in old Authors, m
be found, *Lambitum, diſcitum, poſcitum, metutu*
anctum.

Q. Do any verbs of this *Conjugation* want the *P*
terperfect tenſe ?

A. Yes : All verbs *Inceptives* or *Inchoatives*
ſco. And ſo do alſo, *Ambigo, attollo, fatiſco, gli*
biſco, furo, rabio, ſuffero, and *vergo.*

Q. What alteration in their Vowels, do verbs
this *Conjugation* make, when they are compounded ?

A. *Carpo, ſcando, ſpargo*, in their compounds, chan
a into *e* thoroughout ; ſo do's *paſco*, in *compeſco, diſpe*
Cado, cædo, ago, lego, rego, frango, pango, tango, fa
jacio, lacio, ſpecio, capio, emo and *premo*, in many
their compounds, change their firſt Vowel into *i*
their *Preſent* tenſe only. Some change their firſt Vo
into *i*, both in the *Preſent* and *Preterperfect* tenſe ; *v*
Quæro, cano, ſapio, ſtatuo, lædo, rapioq;.

The compounds of *Quatio* make *cutio* ; as *concu*
concuſſi, concuſſum.

Q. If a verb double a letter or two of the *Pre*
tenſe in the *Preterperf.* tenſe, is the ſame doubled in
Supine ?

A. No, but caſt away ; as *Mordeo, momordi, m*
ſum ; *Pendeo, pependi, penſum* ; not *momorſum* no
penſum.

C

CAP. 28.

Of the Preterperf. and Supine of compound Verbs.

Q. WHat is the general Rule for making the *Preterperfect* tenſe and *Supine* of compound verbs?

A. They make them like the ſimple verbs.

Q. What is the great and general Exception to this Rule?

A. If a ſimple verb double a letter or two of the *Preſent* tenſe in the *Preterperfect* tenſe, the ſame Letters are caſt away in the *Preterperfect* tenſe and *Supine* of the compound verb; except in the compounds of *Do*, *diſco*, *ſto* and *poſco*, and ſome compounds of *curro*, *ungo*, and *tondeo*: for we read *decucurri*, *excucurri*, *præcucurri*, *concucurri*, *repupugi*, *retotondi*.

Q. What particular Exceptions have you from this Rule, for verbs of the firſt *Conjugation*;

A. *Increpo* and *diſcrepo* ſometimes make *avi*, *atum*. Thoſe compounds of *Do*, that are of the third *Conjugation* make *didi* and *ditum*; only *abſcondo* ſometimes makes *abſcondi*, *abſconſum*.

The compounds of *frico*, rather make *avi*, *atum*. *Dimico* makes *dimicavi*.

Supplico; and all that are compounded with *plico* and a *Noun* make *avi*, *atum*, as *Multiplico*, *duplico*, &c.

The compounds of *ſto* make the *Preterperf. ſtiti*, and their *Supine* either *ſtitum* or *ſtatum*. But *circumſto*, and *ſuperſto* make their Preterperfect tenſe *ſteti*.

Q. What particular Exceptions have you in the ſecond *Conjugation*?

A. All the compounds of *Arceo* make *ercitum*.

The compounds of *lateo* and *taceo* want the Supines.

Polluceo makes *pollu&tum*.

Adoleo makes *adolevi*, *adultum*; *Exoleo*, *exolevi*, *exoletum*; *Obſoleo*, *obſolevi*, *obſoletum*; *Inoleo*, *inolevi*; but *aboleo* to deſtroy, makes *abolui*, *abolitum*. *Attineo* and *Pertineo* want the *Supines*.

Q. What particular Exceptions have you in the third *Conjugation*?

A. All the compounds of *Cado*, want the Supines; except *occido*, *recido*, and ſometimes *Incido* that make *caſum*.

Comedo makes both *comeſum* & *comeſtum* in the Supine.

Intelligo, *diligo*, *negligo*, make their preterperf. in *lexi*.

The compounds of *luo*, make the Supine in *lutum*.

Cognoſco and *Agnoſco*, make the Supine *cognitum* and *agnitum*.

The compounds of *pango* that keep *a*, make *panxi* and *pactum*; but thoſe that change *a* into *i* make *pegi* and *pactum*.

Compeſco and *diſpeſco*, make *compeſcui compeſcitum*, *diſpeſcui*, *diſpeſcitum*.

The compounds of *Ruo*, all make *rutum*.

The compounds of *ſero*, to ſow, make *ſitum*.

The compounds of *ſiſto*, make *ſtiti*, and *ſtitum*.

The compounds of *tundo*, make *tuſum*.

The compounds of *vello* make their preterperf. in *velli*.

Cano, *capio*, *facio*, *jacio*, *lacio*, *rapio*, when they are compounded, change *a* into *e* in their Supines.

Q. What particular exceptions have you in the fourth *Conjugation*?

A. All the compounds of *ſalio* make *ſultum* in the Supine.

CAP. 29.

Of Verbs Anomalous, Defective and Impersonal.

Q. WHat do you call verbs *Anomalous*, or *Irregular*?

A. Such as vary from the ordinary way of declining.

Q. Decline *Possum*.

A. Possum, I am able; *potes*, &c. *poteram*, &c. *potero*, &c. *possim*, &c. *possem*, &c. *posse*. Preterpert. tense *potui*, &c.

Q. Decline *Volo*, *Nolo*, *Malo*, *Edo*, *Fero*, *Feror*, *Fie*.

A. Indic. present tense, *Volo*, I will, *vis*, *vult*, &c. *Nolo*, I will, *nonvis*, *nonvult*, &c. *Malo*, I rather, *mavis*, *mavult*, &c.

Q. Decline *Sum*.

A. Sum, *es*, *fui*, *esse*, *futurus*: it wants Gerunds, Supines and Participle of the Present tense; and so do all his compounds.

Q. Decline *Eo* and *Queo*.

A. They make their Gerunds, *Eundi*, *do*, *dum*; *Queundi*, *do*, *dum*; their Preterimperfect *ibam* and *quibam*, their Future *ibo*, and *quibo*; but *ambio* is declin'd regularly like *audio*. *Veneo*, a compound of *eo*, wants Gerunds and Supines and Participles, and makes the Preterperfect tense *venii* rather than *venivi*.

Q. Are there any verbs *Defectives*, besides those already spoke of, that want their Preterperfect tense, or Supines?

A. Yes: There some that want certain Moods, Tenses, or Persons. Such are, *Aio*, *Apage*, *Ave*, *Salve*, *Vale*, *Cedo*, *Defit*, *Forem*, *Infit*, *Inquam*, *Ovat*, *Quæso*. We read no such first Persons singular, as *dor*, *for*, *der*, *fer*; nor any such Imperative as *sci* from *scio*, or *fi* from *fio*; nor any such Future tense as *solebo* from *soleo*; nor any

Present

Preſent tenſe, or tenſe form'd from the Preſent tenſe, of *odi* and *memini*; only in the Imperative Mood, *Memento*, *mementote*: But theſe Preterperfect tenſes have the ſignification of the Preſent tenſe, as alſo for the moſt part have, *Cœpi* and *Novi*.

Q. What do you call verbs *Perſonals*?

A. Such as are often us'd in the third Perſon ſingular, and ſeldom in any other Perſon.

Q. How are theſe known in Engliſh?

A. By this ſign *it* coming before them; whether they be *Active*; as, it delighteth, *delectat*; or *Neuter*; as, it behoveth, *oportet*; or *Paſſive*; as, it is run, *curritur*.

Q. How many proper *Perſonals* do Grammarians reckon?

A. Ten; and all of the ſecond Conjugation; *viz.* *Decet*, *libet*, *licet*, *liquet*, *miſeret*, *oportet*, *piget*, *pœnitet*, *pudet*, *tædet*.

Q. How many improper *Perſonals*, or *Perſonals* by accident.

A. They are many: as in the Firſt Conjugation, *Delectat*, *Juvat*, *Stat*, *Conſtat*, *Præſtat*, *Reſtat*, *Vacat*: In the Second, *Apparet*, *Attinet*, *Debet*, *Patet*, *Placet*, *Pertinet*, *Solet*: In the Third, *Accidit*, *Conducit*, *Contingit*, *Cœpit*, *Deſinit*, *Sufficit*: In the Fourth, *Convenit*, *Expedit*, *Evenit*. And amongſt the *Anomalous* verbs, *Eſt*, *Intereſt*, *Poteſt*, *Prodeſt*, *Fit*, *Refert*.

Q. What are the *Perſonals Paſſive* made from?

A. They may be made from the third Perſon ſingular of any verb that may be called *Active*, either from a tranſient or immanent Act; as, *auditur*, *ſtatur*; but not from a verb *Neuter*.

Q. Is the diſtinction of *Perſonals* and *Impersonals* exact?

A. No: For almoſt any verb *Perſonal* may put on the

he form of an *Impersonal*, and any *Impersonal* be us'd *Personally*.

CAP. 30.

Of Gerunds and Supines.

Q. HOw many *Gerunds* belong to verbs?

A. Three *Gerunds*, ending in *di*, *do*, *dum*.

Q. What signification have the *Gerunds*?

A. Their signification is either *Active* or *Neuter*, seldom *Passive*. The *Gerund* in *di* hath the signification of a *Genitive* case; as *Legendi*, *of reading*, or *of being read*. The *Gerund* in *do* hath the signification of an *Ablative* case, and seldom of a *Dative*, as *Legendo*, *in reading*, or *in being read*; *for reading*, or *for being read*. The *Gerund* in *dum* hath the signification of an Accusative case, and sometimes of a Nominative; as *ad legendum*, *to read* or *to be read*; *Legendum est mihi*, *I must read*.

Q. Whence are *Gerunds* made?

A. They belong to any verbs *Active*, *Neuter*, or *Deponent*, but not to *Passives*: And they are made from the Preterimperfect tense of the verb, by changing, in the first Conjugation, *abam* or *abar* into *andi*, *ando*, *andum*; And in the rest of the Conjugations, by changing *ebam* or *ebar*, into *endi*, *endo*, *endum*.

Q. How many *Supines* belong to verbs?

A. Two *Supines*; the *first* in *um*, the *latter* in *u*.

Q. What signification have the *Supines*?

A. The *first Supine* commonly signifies like the *Infinitive* Mood *Active* or *Neuter*; as *amatum* to love; *valitum*, to be well.

The *latter Supine* signifies like the *Infinitive* Mood Passive; as *amatu* to be loved. Therefore verbs *Neuters* and *Deponents* want this *Supine*.

CAP.

CAP. 31.

Of a Participle, and its Kinds.

Q. WHat is a *Participle*?

A. A *Participle* is a part of Speech, which partakes of a *Noun*, as to *Declenſion*, *Caſe*, and *Gender*; and of a *verb*, as to *Signification*, *Tenſe*, and *Conſtruction*.

Q. What is a *Participle* form'd from?

A. It is formed from a verb, either immediately or mediately.

Q. How many kinds of *Participles* are there?

A. There are four kinds of *Participles*; one of the *Preſent* tenſe; another of the *Future* in *rus*; another of the *Perfect* tenſe; and another of the *Future* in *dus*.

Q. How is a Participle of the Preſent tenſe known?

A. The Engliſh ends in *ing*, the Latine in *ans* or *ens*.

Q. Whence is this *Participle* formed?

A. It is formed from the Preterimperfect tenſe of the *Indicat.* Mood, by changing *bam* or *bar*, into *ns*: As from *amabam* is formed *amans*, loving; from *ſequebar*, *ſequens*, following. And this Participle never belongs to verbs Paſſives. It is declin'd like Nouns Adjectives of one termination.

Q. How is a Participle of the Future in *rus* known?

A. The Participle of the Future in *rus*, ſignifies like the *Infinitive* Mood of the verb *Active* or *Neuter*; as *amaturus*, to love.

Q. Whence is this Participle formed?

A. It is formed from the firſt Supine, by changing *m* into *rus*: as from *amatum*, *amaturus*; from *calitum caliturus*, *to be warm*, or *about to be warm*. This

Participle

Participle never belongs to verbs *Paſſives*: [illegible] de-
lin'd like a Noun *Adjective* of three termina[illegible]

Q. How is a *Participle* of the Preterperfect tenſe known?

A. The Engliſh ends in *d*, *t*, or *n*; and the Latine in *tus*, *ſus*, or *xus*.

Q. Whence is this *Participle* formed?

A. It is formed from the *firſt Supine*, by changing *m* into *s*; as *amatus*, loved; *viſus*, ſeen; *flexus*, bent.

Q. To what verbs do's this *Participle* belong?

A. This *Participle* belongs principally to the verbs *Paſſives*: But verbs *Deponents* that ſignifie *tranſitively*, have alſo this *Participle*: But then they commonly ſignifie *actively*, like *Participles* of the *Preſent* tenſe; as *ſecutus* following, or having followed.

Q. How is the *Participle* of the Future in *dus* known?

A. It ſignifies always like the *Infinitive* Mood *Paſſive*.

Q. Whence is the *Participle* of the *Future* in *dus* formed?

A. It is formed from the *Participle* of the *Preſent* tenſe, by changing *s* into *dus*; as from *Amans*, *amandus* to be loved.

Q. To what verbs do's this *Participle* belong?

A. It belongs principally to the verbs *Paſſives*? But *Deponents* alſo, that ſignifie *tranſitively*, have it; as *ſequendus*, to be followed.

CAP. 32.

Of Adverbs, Conjunctions, Prepositions, Interjections.

Q. WHat is an *Adverb* ?

A. An *Adverb* is an *Undeclin'd* part of Speech, moſt commonly added to *Verbs*; ſometimes to *Participles*, to *Nouns*, or to *other Adverbs*, to explain or limit their ſignification.

Q. To what ſorts may *Adverbs* be reduc't ?

A There are many ſorts of *Adverbs* : But they may beſt be reduc't to theſe two ſorts; *viz.* of *Quantity* and *Quality*.

Q. Are no words us'd Adverbially, but ſuch as are properly *Adverbs* ?

A. Yes: Many *Adjectives*, eſpecially of the *Neuter* Gender, are often us'd *adverbially*. Sometimes *Verbs*, yea and *Nouns Subſtantives* are us'd *adverbially*. And all *Prepoſitions*, when they govern no caſe after them, are reckon'd for *Adverbs*.

Q. Are any *Adverbs* compar'd ?

A. Yes, many : Eſpecially *Adverbs* deriv'd from *Adjectives*, are compar'd, in ſuch *degrees*, as the *Adjectives* are compar'd in.

Q. What is a *Conjunction* ?

A. A *Conjunction* is an *undeclin'd* part of Speech, which joyneth words to words, and ſentences to ſentences.

Q. Which are the principal ſorts of *Conjunctions* ?

A. The principal ſorts of *Conjunctions*, are *Copulatives*, and *Disjunctives*. *Copulatives* joyn both *words* and *ſenſe*; as, *Et*, *que*, *ac*, *atq*, *tum*, and; *nec*, *neq*, neither : *Disjunctives* joyn *words*, but disjoyn the *ſenſe*; as, *aut*, *ve*, *ſeu*, *ſive*, or. All the reſt may be reduc't to theſe two ſorts.

Q. What

Q. What is a *Prepoſition*?

A. A *Prepoſition* is an *undeclin'd* part of Speech, naturally governing a caſe; and is uſually ſet before that caſe.

Q. What caſe do *Prepoſitions* govern?

A. Some govern an *Accuſat.* caſe ſome an *Ablat.* ſome both.

Q. Which are thoſe that govern an *Accuſat.* caſe?

A. Theſe *thirty* that govern an *Accuſative* caſe, are,

Ad, penes, adverſus, cis, citra, circiter, extra,
Erga, apud, ante, ſecus, trans, ſupra, verſus, & *intra*
Ultra, poſt, præter, propter, prope, pone, ſecundum,
Per, circum, circa, contra, juxta, inter, ob, infra: But four of theſe, viz. *verſus, uſq; circiter,* and *prope,* are rather to be accounted *Adverbs.*

Q. Which are the *Prepoſitions* that govern an *Ablat.* caſe?

A. They are *fourteen*; viz. *A, ab, abs, De, e, ex, abſq; cum, coram, palam, ſine, præ, pro, tenus.*

Q. Which are thoſe that govern both an *Accuſat.* and an *Ablative*?

A. They are *five*; viz. *In, ſub, ſubter, ſuper, clam* or *clancu'um.*

Q. Are theſe *Prepoſitions* always expreſs'd before their caſe?

A. No: Many *Prepoſitions* are commonly ſuppreſs'd in a Sentence, and yet the Noun is govern'd of them ſo underſtood.

Q. What is an *Interjection*?

A. An *Interjection* is an *undeclin'd* part of Speech making a Sentence of it ſelf; and expreſſing a Paſſion of the Mind.

Q. What ſorts of *Interjections* are there?

A. As *Paſſions* ariſe from the apprehenſion of ſome

Good, or ſome *Evil*; ſo there are *Interjections* of *Wondring*, *Rejoycing*, *Praiſing*, *Calling*, *Laughing*: As alſo, *Deriding*, *Grieving*, *Fearing*, *Stomacking*, *Shunning*, *Threatning*, *Curſing*: As alſo, of *Exclaiming*, and *commanding Silence*.—— Some *Nouns* and *Verbs* are ſometimes us'd *interjectionally*.

CAP. 33.

Of the Figures of Etymology.

Q. WHich are the *Figures* belonging to *Etymology*?

A. They are principally *four*; viz. *Antimeria*, *Enallage*, *Helleniſme*, and *Archaiſme*.

Q. What is *Antimeria*?

A. When one part of Speech is us'd for another; as *ſcire tuum*, for *ſcientia tua*.

Q. What is *Enallage*?

A. When one *Quality*, or *Kind*, one *Number*, *Caſe*, *Gender*, *Perſon*, *Degree of Compariſon*, *Mood*, *Tenſe*, or the like, is put for another.

Q. What is *Helleniſme*?

A. When *Latin* words are declin'd after the manner of the *Greeks*; as *familiâs*, for *familiæ*; or a *Greek* caſe is us'd in ſtead of a *Latin* one, as *Palladæ* for *Palladem*, *Cyclôpas* for *Cyclôpes*.

Q. What is *Archaiſme*?

A. When Authors uſe old and obſolete words, or formation of words; as *mis*, *tis*, for *mei*, *tui*; *materiâi* for *materiæ*, *anuis* for *anûs*, &c.

CAP. 34.

Of Syntax, and the Concord between the Nominative Caſe and the Verb.

Q. WHat do's the ſecond part of Grammar, viz. *Syntax*, treat of?

A. *Syntax* treats of *Concord* and *Government*.

Q. How many *Concords* are there in Latine?

A. There are eſpecially two *Agreements* or *Concords*: the *firſt* between the *Nominative* caſe and the *Verb*; the *ſecond*, between the *Subſtantive* and the *Adjective*.

Q. How do's the *Verb* agree with the *Nominative* caſe?

A. A Verb Perſonal of what Mood ſoever (except the Infinitive) agreeth with the *Nominative* caſe of a *Noun* or *Pronoun* Subſtantive, in *Number* and *Perſon*; they muſt be both of the ſame *Number* and of the ſame *Perſon*: As, *Ego amo*, I love; *Tu ſequeris*, thou followeſt; *Præceptor amatur*, the Maſter is loved; *nos docemus*, we teach; *vos auditis*, ye hear; *pueri inſtruuntur*, boys are inſtructed. But a Verb of the *Infinitive* Mood, takes an *Accuſative* caſe before it.

Q. How will you find out the Nominative caſe to a Verb?

A. Put the queſtion, *Who*, or *What*, to the Verb; and whatever anſwers to that queſtion will be the Nominat. caſe to the Verb: Yea, though it be a word that has no caſe; or a Sentence, or piece of Sentence; as *Velle ſuum cuiq; eſt*, every man hath his own will. *Diluculo ſurgere ſaluberrimum eſt*, to riſe betimes is moſt healthful.

Q. Are the Nominative caſes of the firſt and ſe-

cond Perſon, *Ego*, *tu*, *nos* and *vos*, always expreſs'd before the Verb?

A. No: They are commonly underſtood; they are ſeldom expreſs'd, except it be for *diſtinction* or *emphaſis* ſake: as, *Ego ſtudeo*, *tu ludis*, I ſtudy, thou playeſt; *Tu ſolus amicus*, thou art my only friend.

Q. Are the Nominative caſes of the third Perſon, *ille*, *illi*, *homo*, *homines* always expreſs'd.

A. No: Theſe alſo are underſtood uſually, when the ſignification of the Verb belongs only to men; as *ferunt*, *aiunt*, *narrant*, *tradunt*, they report; *Eſt qui non ſpernit*, there is a man who doth not deſpiſe; *ſunt quos juvat*, there are men whom it delighteth.

Q. Is the Verb always expreſs'd?

A. No: The Verb *ſum*, in any Perſon is frequently underſtood: And ſo are many other Verbs eſpecially in Proverbial Sentences, or ſhort ways of ſpeaking; as *Fortuna fortes*: *Quid pater*: *Cui ille*.

Q. Suppoſe two or more Nominative caſes ſingular, come before a Verb, and anſwer to the queſtion *who* or *what*, will the Verb then be of the ſingular number?

A. No: The Verb will be of the plural number: And if thoſe Nominative caſes be of different Perſons; the Verb, becauſe it cannot be of two Perſons at once, will be of the *worthier* Perſon: as *Ego & tu ſcribimus*, I and thou write; *Tu & pater ſcribitis*, thou and thy father write. The firſt Perſon is accounted the worthieſt; and the ſecond, the next worthy.

Q. Suppoſe one Nominative caſe ſingular comprehend a multitude in it, muſt the Verb that agrees with it be the ſingular number?

A. No; the Verb will rather chooſe to be of the plural number; as *populus lugent*, the people lament.

Q. Sup-

Q. Suppoſe a Verb ſtand between two Nominative caſes, one of the *ſingular* number, and the other of the *plural*; and either of theſe will anſwer to the queſtion *who* or *what*; which of them will the Verb agree with?

A. The Verb will agree with either of them; as *omnia pontus erant*, or *omnia pontus erat*, the Sea was all things.

Q. Are there any Verbs, that agree with a Nominative caſe before them, and take alſo a Nominative caſe after them?

A. Yes. Such are, *ſum fio, forem, exiſto*, I am; *evado*, I go out; *maneo*, I remain; *appareo*, I appear; *naſcor*, I am born; *orior*, I ariſe, *&c.* as *Ira eſt furor brevis*, Anger is a ſhort madneſs. Alſo Verbs Paſſives, of *Calling*, *Eſteeming*, and *Knowing*: Alſo Verbs of *geſture*, ſuch as *eo, ſedeo, ſto, ambulo*, and the like.

CAP. 35.

Of the Concord between the Adjective and the Subſtantive, and of the Relative.

Q. HOw do's the *Adjective* agree with the *Subſtantive*?

A. Every *Adjective* agrees with his *Subſtantive*, in *Caſe*, *Gender*, and *Number*: As *amicus certus, in re incertâ cernitur.*

Q. How will you find out the *Subſtantive* to an *Adjective*?

A. Put the queſtion *who* or *what* to the *Adjective*; and whatſoevers anſwers to that queſtion, will be the *Subſtantive* to it. But if the *Subſtantive* be not a *caſual* word, the *Adjective* muſt be of the *Neuter* Gender.

Q. Is the *Substantive* to an *Adjective* always expres'd ?

A. No; The *Substantives*, *homo* a man, and *negotium* a thing, are commonly understood. Sometimes a feminine Substantive is understood.

Q. Do's the *Adjective* always agree with the *Substantive* in *case* ?

A. An *Adjective* of the *Neuter* Gender, denoting *part* or *quantity*, often makes his *Substantive* to be of the *Genitive* case ; as *quid mali*, what mischief ; for *quid malum*. And some feminine *Adjectives* sometimes do thus.

Q. Do's the *Adjective* always agree with the *Substantive* in number ?

A. Two or more *Substantives singular*, especially with a *Conjunction Copulative* coming between them, require an *Adjective* of the *plural* number ; as *Julius & Octavius fortissimi*, *Julius* and *Octavius* were very valiant. But then, if the *Substantives* be of different *Genders*, the *Adjective* will be of the *worthiest* Gender ; as *pater & mater mortui*, father and mother dead.

Q. Which is reckon'd the *worthiest* Gender ?

A. In things that have life, the *Masculine* Gender is the worthiest, and next to it, the feminine : But in things inanimate, or not apt to have life, the *Adjective* will either agree in *Gender* with the latter, or be put in the *Neuter* Gender ; though neither of the *Substantives* be of the *Neuter*.

Q. Suppose the *Substantives* be, one *animate*, the other *inanimate* ?

A. Then the *Adjective* may either agree in Gender with the *animate Substantive*, or be put in the *Neuter* Gender, and agree with *negotia*.

Q. Suppose an *Adjective* stand between two *Substantives*

ſtantives of different Genders, which of them will it agree with?

A. It will rather agree with that which is the former in Grammatical Conſtruction; but it may alſo agree with the latter; as we either ſay, *paupertas viſa eſt onus*, or *paupertas viſum eſt onus*, poverty ſeems a burden.

Q. Do's the *Relative* Pronoun, *Qui, quæ, quod*, *that*, *who*, or *which*, agree with his *Subſtantive*, as other *Adjectives* do?

A. Yes: It agrees with its *Subſtantive* in *Caſe*, *Gender*, and *Number* as all other *Adjectives* do: As *dies nullus eſt, in quo die non dico pro reo*, there is no day, in which day, I do not Plead for a Defendant. But the *Subſtantive* to the *Relative*, is for brevity's ſake moſt commonly and elegantly ſuppreſs'd, as being eaſily ſupply'd from the Antecedent: as *Habeo libros quibus utor*, I have books, which I uſe; where *libris* is underſtood: *Utor libris quos habeo*, I uſe the books which I have; where *libros* is underſtood.

Q. How is this *Relative* commonly to be conceiv'd of?

A. The *Relative* is commonly to be conceiv'd of, as ſtanding between two *Subſtantives*: But the former *Subſtantive* is ſometimes underſtood, and the *Relative* (notwithſtanding) agreeth with the latter: as *Populo ut placerent, quas feciſſet fabulas*, that the Plays might pleaſe the People, which Plays he made; where the *Antecedent* Subſtantive *fabulæ* is underſtood. Sometimes both the *Subſtantives* are underſtood; as *Eſt qui non ſpernit*, there is who deſpiſeth not; where *homo* is twice underſtood. And ſometimes, the *Relative* is put into the caſe of the *Antecedent*, neglecting the caſe of his own *Subſtantive*, by *Attraction*; as *Iſtum quem quæris, Ego ſum*, I am he whom thou ſeekeſt.

Q. Is

Q. Is there any *Concord* of *Substantives* with *Substantives*?

A. Yes, an improper one. For when two *Substantives* come together without any ſign between them, and belong both to the ſame Perſon or Thing, the latter is put in the ſame caſe with the former, by *Appoſition*; as *Urbs Roma*, the City Rome; *Virginem Mariam*, the Virgin Mary: And it is not neceſſary that they be of the ſame *Gender* or *Number*; for we ſay, *Urbs Philippi*, the City *Philippi*. Yet ſometimes the former *Subſtantive* is underſtood, as *Populus ſuperamur*, ſubaudi *nos*. Sometimes it is included in a *Poſſeſſive*, as *intereſt meâ oratoris*, Sub. *mei*. And ſometimes the latter *Subſtantive* is made into a *Genitive* caſe, as *fons Blanduſiæ*, *Urbs Londini*.

CAP. 36.

Of Government, and the Property of the ſeveral Caſes.

Q. WHat Rules have you concerning *Government*?

A. Theſe few. (1.) The property of the *Nominative* caſe of a Noun or Pronoun Subſtantive, is, to come before the Verb, to direct it, as to its Number and Perſon: And ſometimes to be put after a Verb in a way of Appoſition. But it is never govern'd of any thing.

Secondly, The property and uſe of the *Vocative* caſe, is, to *call* or *ſpeak to*: But it is never govern'd of any thing; being a kind of a ſentence of it ſelf.

Thirdly, The property and uſe of the *Dative* caſe, is, to ſignifie *acquiſition*, with the tokens, *to* or *for*: And it is uſed indifferently after any Verb or Noun; but not properly govern'd of either. Sometimes two *Datives*

tives of *acquiſition* are uſed after the ſame Verb; as *Eſt mihi laudi*, it is to me for a Praiſe.

Fourthly, The property and uſe of the *Genitive* caſe, is, *to be govern'd of a former Subſtantive*, expreſs'd or underſtood.

Fifthly, The property and uſe of the *Accuſative* caſe, is, to *follow*, and be govern'd of ſome *Verb* of an Active ſignification; or ſome Prepoſition immediately going before; or to come before the *Infinitive* Mood of a Verb. But it is to be remembred, that ſome Verbs chooſe rather to take after them a *Dative*, and ſome an *Ablat.* caſe. *Alſo*, That the *Prepoſition* that governs the *Accuſative* caſe, is often underſtood: *Alſo* that ſometimes two *Accuſative* caſes depend upon one Verb: And *alſo* that ſometimes the *Accuſat.* caſe is ſuppreſs'd.

Sixthly, The property and uſe of the *Ablative* caſe, is, always *to be govern'd of ſome Prepoſition*: except we will ſay, that ſome few Verbs do govern an *Ablat.* caſe after them in ſtead of an *Accuſative*. But the *Prepoſition* that governs an *Ablative* caſe, is very often underſtood; eſpecially before that *Ablative*, which is uſually called the *Ablative us'd Abſolutely*; as if it depended upon nothing: but indeed it depends upon a *Prepoſition*, although ſeldom expreſs'd.

CAP. 37.

Of the property of the Infinitive Mood, the Gerunds and Supines, and Participles.

Q. WHat is the property of the *Infinitive* Mood in Latin?

A. The property and uſe of the *Infinitive* Mood in Latin, is, to go along with the *Accuſat.* caſe of a

Noun

Noun or *Pronoun* Subſtantive, and, as it were, to agree with it; eſpecially when the *Conjunction*, *That*, cometh before ſuch Noun or Pronoun. It is commonly known by this ſign *to*, in Engliſh: But if the ſign *to*, be not expreſs'd, yet the latter of two Verbs coming immediately together, will be the *Infinitive* Mood, and, as it were, govern'd of the former.

Q. What if the Engliſh *Infinitive* Mood *Active* come after any Noun Subſtantive or Adjective?

A. Then in Latin it is better made by the Gerund in *di*, than by the *Infinitive* Mood; as, *Time to play*, *tempus ludendi*; *Skilful to dart*, or *of darting*, *Peritus jaculandi*.

Q. What if the Engliſh *Infinitive* mood Active, come after any *Verb* or *Participle* that betokens *motion*?

A. Then it is made in Latin by the *firſt Supine*; as *Eo lavatum*, I go to waſh; and ſometimes by the Gerund in *dum*, as *Eo ad lavandum*.

Q. What if the Engliſh *Infinitive* mood *Active*, come after any *perſon* of the verb *ſum*?

A. Then it will be made by the Participle in *rus*: as, *I am to write*, *Sum ſcripturus*. But if *neceſſity* or *duty* be noted, then it will be made by the Gerund in *dum*; as, *I am to go hence*, or *I muſt go hence*, *Abeundum eſt mihi*.

Q. What if the Engliſh *Infinitive* mood *Paſſive* come after the Verb *ſum*, or ſuch a Kind of Adjective, as *dignus*, *turpis*, *facilis*, *odioſus*, *horrendus*, *gravis*, *optimus*?

A. If it come after the Verb *ſum*, it will be made by the Participle in *dus*; as *God is to be worſhipped*, *Deus eſt colendus*: But if it come after any of thoſe Adjectives, it is beſt made by the latter Supine; as *Grievous to be ſpoken*, grave dictu.

Q. What then is the property of the *Gerund* in *di*?

A. The

A. The property of the *Gerund* in *di*, (as of all other Genitive cases) is to be govern'd of a former Substantive.

Q. What is the property of the *Gerund* in *do*?

A. To be govern'd of some *Preposition* serving to the Ablative case, expres's'd or understood. And sometimes it is used as a Dative case acquisitive, with the sign, *for*; as, *fit for writing*, *Aptus scribendo.*

Q. What is the property of the *Gerund* in *dum*?

A. To be govern'd of some Prepositon serving to the *Accusative* case; especially, *ad*, *ob*, *inter*, *ante*. And it is also Elegantly us'd like a *Nominative* case, when *necessity* is noted, and the words, *must*, or *ought*, are in the English; as *abeundum est mihi*, *I must go hense*. Any of the Gerunds may be turn'd into Participials in *dus*.

Q. What is the property of all Gerunds?

A. To govern such case as the Verbs that they come of.

Q. What is the Property of the *first Supine*?

A. To signifie like the Infinitive Mood Active, and to be govern'd of a Verb or Participle, betokening motion to a place; as *I go to love*, Eo amatum.

Q. What is the property of the *latter Supine*?

A. To signifie like an Infinitive mood Passive, and to be govern'd of some Adjective; as *worthy to be praised*, dignus laudatu.

Q. What is the property of *Participles*?

A. All *Participles* agree with *Substantives*, as other Adjectives do, and govern such case after them, as the Verbs that they come of. If they govern a different case, they become *Nouns*.

Q. Has the English Participle of the Present tense, that ends in *ing*, always a Substantive joyn'd to it?

A. No;

No; It often comes without a Substantive And then it is made by the Gerund in *di* or *do*.

CAP. 38.

Of the Figures of Syntax.

Q. How many figures of Syntax are there?

A. They may be reduc'd to these five, *Pleonasmus*, *Syllepsis*, *Hyperbaton*, *Hellenismus* and *Ellipsis*.

Q. What is *Pleonasmus*?

A. When there is a word in a sentence more than needs.

Q. What is *Syllepsis* or *Syntheſis*?

A. When there is an Agreement in sense, but not in words.

Q. What is *Hyperbaton*?

A. When the order of words is disturb'd and confounded.

Q. What is *Hellenismus*?

A. When the Latines imitate a Greek Construction, either in *Attraction* or *Government*.

Q. What is *Ellipsis*?

A. When any word is left out in a sentence that ought to be there.

CAP. 39.

A summ of the Chief Fundamentals of Grammar.

Q. Sum up the chief Fundamentals of the Latin Syntax.

A. (1.) Every Sentence must have a Nominative case and a Verb.

(2.) Every

(2.) Every Verb *finite* hath before it a Nominative case.

(3.) Every Verb of an Active signification hath after it an Accusative case.

(4.) When an Infinitive Mood comes by it self in Sentence, some Verb or Participle upon which it depends, is understood.

(5.) Every Adjective must have its Substantive.

(6.) Every Relative rehearseth its antecedent, and agrees with it so rehearsed.

(7.) Every Genitive case is govern'd of a former Substantive.

(8.) Every Accusative case either follows a Verb of an active Signification, or a verbal; or is govern'd of some Preposition: except that Accusative case that comes before an Infinitive Mood, or follows it.

(9.) Every Ablative case is govern'd of some Preposition.

(10.) Every Adjective and Adverb of the *Comparative* degree, refers to some *Positive*; and has either an Ablative case after it, or the word, *Quam, than.*

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